DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY FIELD MANUAL	FM 10–63
DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY	NAVMED P–5016
DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE MANUAL	AFM 143–3
UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS	NAVMC 2509–A

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HANDLING OF DECEASED PERSONNEL IN THEATERS OF OPERATIONS

DEPARTMENTS OF THE ARMY, THE NAVY, AND THE AIR FORCE

JULY 1959

FOREWORD

Policies and procedures in the manual will be followed by all Services to the extent feasible in order to maintain uniformity in graves registration activities during major military operations. In describing organizational elements, an attempt has been made to make them compatible to all Services. Where references are made to lowest organizational elements, organization, elements, and similar designations, it will be necessary for Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force Commanders implementing the provisions of this manual to substitute specific designations applicable to their service.

This manual is correct to March 1959

***FM 10–63**
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DEPARTMENTS OF THE ARMY, THE NAVY, AND THE AIR FORCE

WASHINGTON 25, D. C. *6 July 1959*

HANDLING OF DECEASED PERSONNEL IN THEATERS OF OPERATIONS

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*** This manual supersedes FM 10–63/NAVMED P–5016/AFM 143–3, 14 October 1952, including AFM 143–3A, 30 April 1953.**

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1. Purpose and Scope

a. This manual provides technical assistance to personnel of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force engaged in graves registration activities during major military operations. It is designed for use by all commanders (including combat commanders) and by personnel and units concerned with, or responsible for, search, recovery, and evacuation of deceased personnel, location and layout of temporary cemeteries, identification and burial of the dead, and preparation of reports and records in connection with these activities. It may also be used in conjunction with pertinent regulations of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force for the handling and disposition of personal effects. Deviations from this manual may be required by local circumstances but should be held to a minimum in order to provide uniform procedures for the recovery, identification, and burial of remains.

b. Information contained in this manual reflects policies. Policies are subject to modification which results in the publication of changes. Users of this manual will submit recommended changes to the manual, through channels, to the headquarters of their service.

c. The material presented herein is applicable to nuclear and nonnuclear warfare.

2. Importance

An efficient graves registration service is essential in the public interest to assure surviving relatives that deceased personnel of the Armed Forces of the United States who die in support of major military operations are promptly evacuated from place of death, cared for in a reverent manner, properly identified, and, following an appropriate religious service, interred in a temporary cemetery pending final arrangement for the disposition of remains. In addition to the moral aspects involved, failure to recover and identify the remains will delay payment of insurance benefits and gratuities and will often subject surviving bene-

ficiaries to undue hardships. Graves registration service is also a necessary requirement for the promotion of sanitation and troop morale.

3. Graves Registration Service

Graves registration service, in support of major military operations provides for the search, recovery, and evacuation of the remains of deceased military personnel, certain civilians, and allied and enemy personnel as authorized or circumstances require; the initial identification and temporary disposition of the remains; the recovery and handling of personal effects found on the remains; the establishment, operation, and maintenance of temporary military cemeteries; and the accomplishment of pertinent records and reports in connection with such activities.

4. Return Program

A return program, which is a planned operation mutually arranged for and executed by the responsible oversea commander and the Department of Defense, accomplishes the final disposition of remains as desired by next of kin. The accurate and efficient manner in which graves registration service activities are conducted has a direct bearing on the success and effective accomplishment of a return program.

5. Responsibilities

a. General. The recovery, evacuation, preliminary identification, and burial of deceased personnel and of civilians under the jurisdiction of the Armed Forces, including establishment of temporary cemeteries outside the continental United States during a major military conflict, are command responsibilities.

b. Area Commanders. Each service has basic responsibility for search, recovery, and evacuation to a central collecting point, or temporary burial, of its deceased personnel. The Army, Navy, Marine, or Air Force Commander of each area is responsible for the above functions for personnel of his service who die within his area of responsibility. He may delegate these functions to another military service when required or advisable, if the delegation is mutually agreeable. However, this will not relieve the delegating commander of his primary responsibility for the proper accomplishment of these functions. When personnel die in an area where graves registration services are not being actively performed, and current death procedures are not in effect, the area commander of the service to which the deceased belonged will have the basic responsibility for search, recovery, and evacuation

or burial activities. He may, however, delegate the responsibility as provided above.

c. Lowest Organizational Element. The commanding officer is responsible for the recovery and evacuation of deceased personnel of their organizations. When personnel die in an area outside a command jurisdiction, commanding officers retain responsibility for recovery and evacuation of remains and are required to initiate action at the earliest possible time to recover their deceased personnel.

d. Civilian, Allied, and Enemy Dead. When it is necessary to dispose of civilian, allied, prisoner of war, and enemy dead, burial will be in a manner similar to the burial of the United States military deceased; and the same information as required for United States military dead will, as far as practicable, be recorded for future use.

e. U. S. Army.

(1) In joint operation in which the Army is involved the Army will be responsible for acceptance of remains at a collection point, designated by the appropriate commander, and for disposition, including burial, burial records and cemetery maintenance, until other provision is made for subsequent custody.

(2) The Army will provide graves registration service to Army units employed in joint operations to include search, recovery, identification, and evacuation of remains to a collection point as designated by the appropriate commander.

f. U. S. Navy.

(1) In a joint operation in which the Army is not involved, the Navy will be responsible for acceptance of remains at a collection point, designated by the appropriate commander, and for disposition, including burial, burial records and cemetery maintenance, until other provision is made for subsequent custody.

(2) The Navy (including Marine Corps and Coast Guard) will provide graves registration service for Navy (including Marine and Coast Guard) forces employed in joint operations to include search, recovery, identification, and evacuation of remains to a collection point as designated by the appropriate commander.

g. U. S. Air Force. The Air Force will provide graves registration service to Air Force units employed in joint operations to include search, recovery, identification, and evacuation of remains

to a collection point as designated by the appropriate commander.

h. Security. Security is a command responsibility. Remains will be adequately safeguarded to prevent pilferage or desecration.

6. Reverent Attitude

All persons engaged in graves registration service activities must maintain a reverent attitude in the preparation and removal of the dead. Graves registration officers and commanders at all echelons must immediately correct any tendency toward improper handling of remains.

7. Liaison Responsibilities

Graves registration officers responsible for the disposal of remains of deceased allied military personnel must maintain liaison with representatives of allied nations in regard to special rites required. Normally, remains of allied deceased military personnel will be buried by the forces of the nation concerned.

CHAPTER 2

TEMPORARY CEMETERIES

Section I. GENERAL

8. Definition

Temporary cemeteries are those established during hostilities for temporary burial of deceased personnel of all services.

9. Supervision

Adequate supervision by the individual in charge of a cemetery requires that—

a. Burial practices conform to graves registration policies.

b. Identification be confirmed or established, if possible, in all cases before burial is made.

c. Effects be accounted for by itemized lists and properly safeguarded until disposition is accomplished.

d. The following records be properly prepared or maintained:

(1) DD Form 551 (Record of Interment) (fig. 37 and par. 78), prepared for each burial.

(2) Adequate cemetery records such as DD Form 1079 (Cemetery Register) (fig. 33 and par. 92), and DD Form 568 (Grave Plot Chart) (fig. 39 and par. 93).

(3) An individual card file or similar listing of all burials in the cemetery.

e. The cemetery be kept as clean and orderly as possible at all times.

f. Adequate security measures be maintained at all times.

10. Establishment

a. Authority. Military authorities having jurisdiction of burials will be responsible for the acquisition of land for use as cemeteries under the laws of war or the country in which operative.

b. Name. Cemeteries will be named United States Armed Forces Cemetery, followed by the name of the nearest city, town, or village. When more than one cemetery is established in the same general area, each cemetery will receive a separate number.

c. Number of Cemeteries. The theater commander is responsible that the number of cemeteries be kept to a minimum consistent with operational requirements.

11. Size

No fixed size has been designated for cemeteries. An acre (43,560 square feet) of average land will contain approximately 6 standard plots (5,772 square feet per plot). Since a plot contains 144 graves, an acre would provide space for 864 burials including necessary footage for aisles and borders (pars. 18 and 19).

Section II. SITE RECONNAISSANCE AND MAPPING

12. Reconnaissance

A reconnaissance for a cemetery site is normally made by the commander of the graves registration unit assigned by higher headquarters to operate a cemetery. Usually, the higher headquarters provides information as to the general area available for a temporary cemetery. Before making a reconnaissance, the reconnaissance party should find out the extent of known mined areas. Adequate map studies of the terrain wherein the cemetery is to be established are necessary. An engineer officer should accompany the party, if possible, to advise on necessary construction. A record should be made of topography, drainage, soil, vegetation, current use of land (whether it is pasture land or under cultivation; if under cultivation, the type and quantity of crops raised), available roads and their condition, and the local labor supply. In making recommendations for the location of the cemetery, the reconnaissance officer will furnish the higher headquarters with a description of the site, including an overlay to a suitable scale showing the outline of the site and accurate grid coordinates.

13. Selection

a. Desirable Location. A temporary cemetery should be located—

(1) In a large open field where the soil is well drained and easy to dig. The area should be large enough for anticipated needs and for future expansion, and should be located on high and level or gently rolling land. Slightly rolling land is preferable to level land since it provides for natural drainage (fig. 1).

(2) Near road network capable of sustaining normal traffic loads. Alternate routes are desirable.

(3) In such a position and of such shape as to interfere as little as possible with the use of adjoining land (fig. 2).

b. Undesirable Location (fig. 3). Care should be taken to avoid the following types of location:

(1) Ground underlaid with rock or with excessive surface rock.
(2) Swampy ground or ground with a high water table.
(3) Ground near the banks of a stream.

14. Soil Testing

A soil test of all tentative sites for the cemetery should be made to determine the ease of digging, and to assure the nonexistence of rock formation or of a high water table. This test consists of digging scattered holes at least 3½ feet deep with a posthole digger or other available tools. Normally, holes should be dug approximately 100 feet apart but should be dug closer together when rock formations are suspected.

15. Surveying

After approval of the location and size of the cemetery, the site must be accurately surveyed and the results recorded. If time permits, the survey should be accomplished before burials are made. Markers consisting of iron pipe or other durable material will be installed to identify permanently the corner of each plot and angle point on the cemetery boundary. The markers are driven or set one foot below grade and extend to a point below the frost line. Each of the plot markers forming the angle points of the cemetery boundary will be tied to the well-defined, permanent-type reference points by bearings (or azimuth) and measured distances. The reference points must be outside the cemetery boundary and should, in order of preference, be the corner of a structure (building, bridge, culvert, fence); trees with approxi-

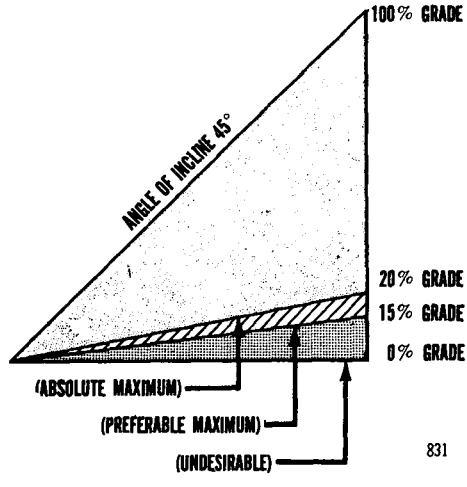


Figure 1. Maximum and minimum grades for cemetery site.

Figure 2. Cemetery site not interfering with the use of adjoining land.

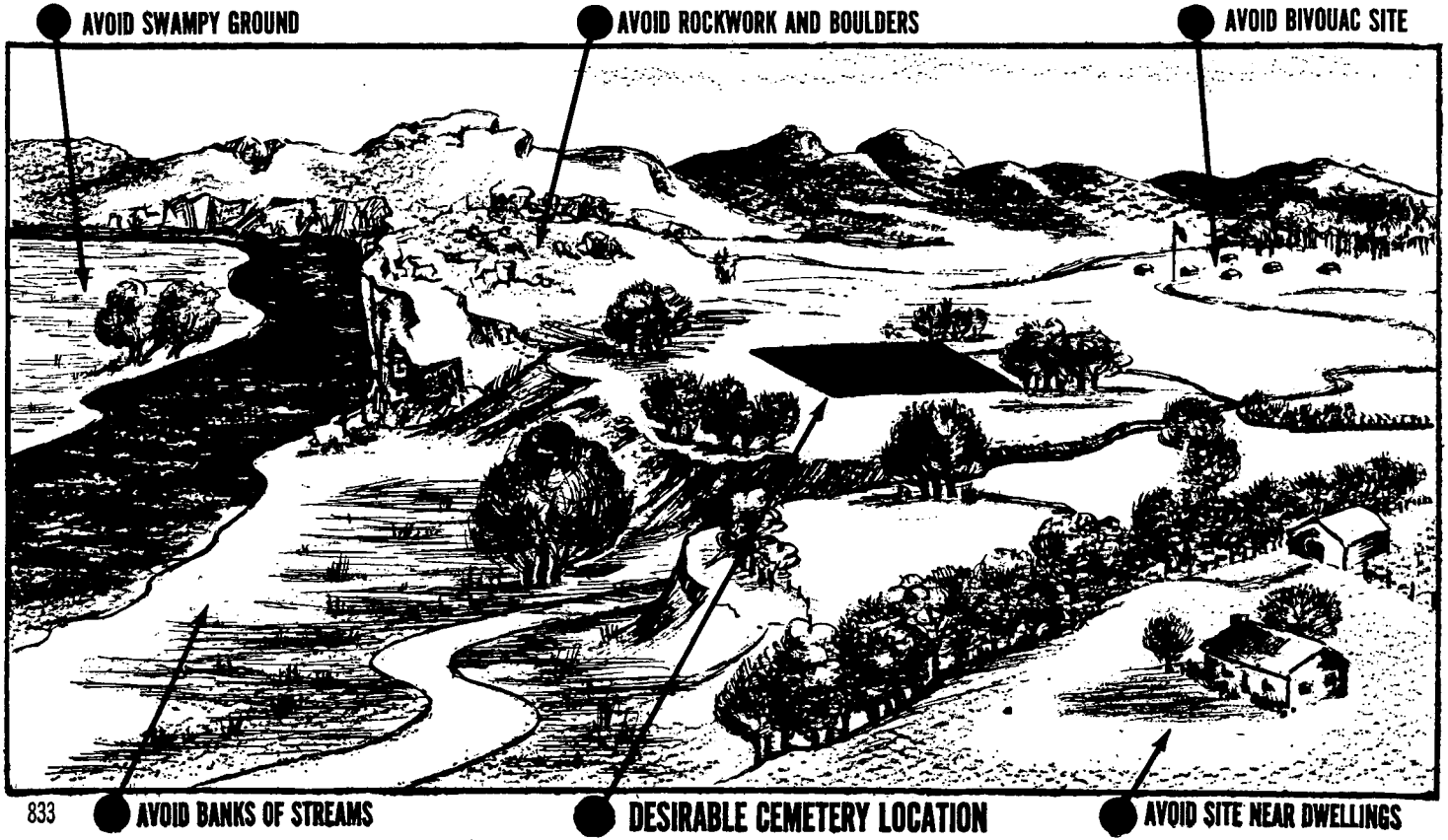


Figure 3. Desirable and undesirable cemetery sites.

mately 4- x 6-inch blaze marks, waist high and facing reference corner; prominent and partly buried boulders with the reference point indicated by an X chiseled in the stone; and other permanent and well-defined objects or structures. In every instance the location and type of reference point will be indicated on the cemetery map, together with the bearings (or azimuth), and measured distances from the respective corner plot markers to the reference points (fig. 4).

16. Cemetery Map

a. General. A cemetery map will be prepared from data gathered by the surveying party. The map will include the cemetery layout plan, a location map, notes, descriptions, scale, direction, and title block (fig. 4).

b. Cemetery Layout Plan.

(1) The standard plan for temporary cemeteries will be adhered to so far as possible.

(2) The cemetery layout plan will show—

(*a*) The size and boundaries of the cemetery.

(*b*) Tie-ins of plot markers with permanent landmarks.

(*c*) Locations, identifications, and dimensions of sections.

(*d*) Locations, letters, and dimensions of plots.

(*e*) Distances between plots.

(*f*) Location of all graves and numbers of first and last graves in each plot.

(*g*) Locations of rows.

(*h*) Locations and dimensions of roadways and parking areas.

(*i*) Provisions for the flagpole.

(*j*) Location of entrance.

(*k*) Direction of magnetic north.

(3) Aside from the plotting and numbering of the graves, those responsible for the cemetery plan are permitted to lay out the cemetery in a pattern suitable to the surroundings. Space will be allocated for roads, walks, and parking area. Inclosed quarters of a temporary nature, such as a shed or tent, will not be shown.

c. Location Map. Map coordinates will be used to establish location of the cemetery (fig. 5). Only standard maps in use by United States forces in the theater of operations will be cited in the location map. The location map will show—

(1) The site and standard map coordinates of the cemetery.

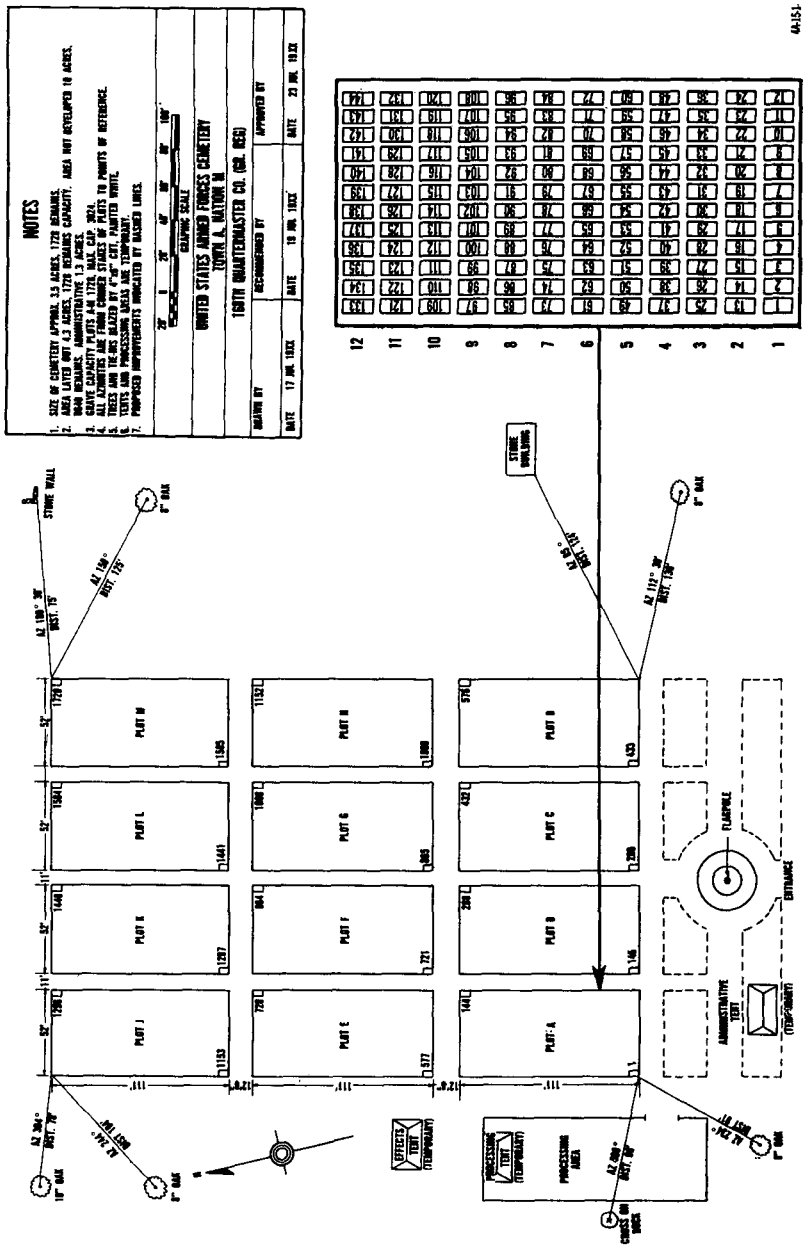


Figure 4. Cemetery map (suggested layout).

(2) Nearby towns and outstanding landmarks.
(3) Nearest available roads.
(4) Prominent terrain features such as mountains, rivers, streams, and other bodies of water.
(5) Identification, including title and scale, of source map.
(6) Direction of magnetic north.

d. Note. The note on the cemetery map (fig. 4) should indicate the following:

(1) Size of the cemetery.
(2) Grave capacity.
(3) Size of roadways.
(4) Flagpole.

e. Description. The description on the cemetery map should include the following data:

(1) Type of reference mark, such as an iron pipe or post, will be indicated at each turning point or angle of the cemetery site.

(2) The distance (by tape) and direction (by transit or prismatic compass) will be given from a point of beginning to a reference mark, and from this reference mark to the next, and so on to successive reference marks continuing to the point of beginning.

f. Scale. A scale for measurement of distances on the cemetery plan and location map must be included.

g. Title. The title of the cemetery map will be "United States Armed Forces Cemetery," followed by the name of the nearest town or village for identifying purposes.

h. Title Block. Pertinent data such as the name of the responsible unit, signatures of individuals recommending and approving the map, and the date of approval will be contained in a block drawn on a corner of the map sheet.

i. Distribution. In addition to the copies of the cemetery map required for distribution within the command, one copy will be forwarded to the Armed Services Graves Registration Office (CONUS).

Section III. LAYOUT

17. Sections

a. Definitions. A section is a subdivision of a cemetery area (fig. 6). This designation is normally used when any one of any combination of the following situations exist:

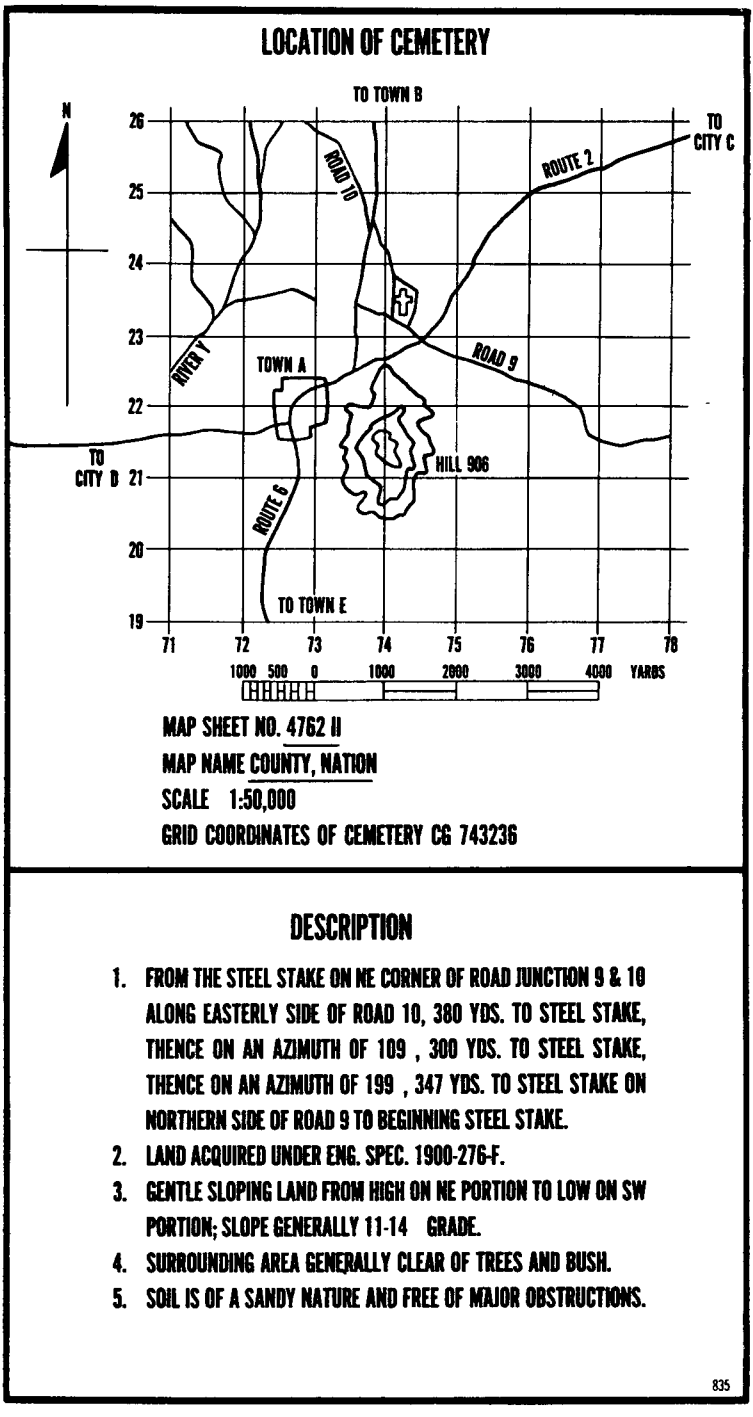


Figure 5. Location map to accompany cemetery map (suggested).

(1) When the original cemetery site is expanded to include adjoining areas that are separately divided by various terrain features such as roads and clearings.

(2) When separate areas are used for specific burial purposes.

b. Use.

(1) *Allied dead.* Where one cemetery is established to serve both United States and allied personnel, allied decedents will be interred in a separate section (or plot) of the cemetery.

(2) *Enemy dead.* Every effort will be made to establish separate cemeteries for burial of enemy dead in order to facilitate eventual transfer to custody of the country of deceased. However, where circumstances require burial of enemy dead in a United States Armed Forces Cemetery; burial will be made in a separate plot or section.

(3) *Other dead.* A separate section will be used, when necessary, for the burial of personnel whose death occurred under other than honorable conditions.

18. Plots

a. General. The number of plots depends upon the terrain and the number of interments. All plots will consist of 144 grave sites and will be lettered consecutively from left to right (standing facing the plots) from the front of the cemetery to the rear (fig. 6). (The letter I will not be used.) If additional plots are required, lettering will continue with AA through ZZ, AAA through ZZZ, and so on.

b. Plot Data. The distance from the rear of one plot to the front of the next is 12.5 feet. The short side of the plot is 52 feet. The long side is 111 feet. The diagonal is 122.6 feet (fig. 7). The area of the plot is 5,772 square feet.

19. Rows

A plot consists of 12 rows of graves. Rows will be numbered consecutively within plots from 1 to 12. Rows must be accurately plotted with 3 feet between any 2 rows.

a. Numbering of Graves.

(1) Graves will be numbered consecutively throughout the cemetery, starting in plot A with No. 1 at the left (standing at the foot of the grave and facing the head) and following the row to the end, then continuing with the first grave at the left on the second row, and so on

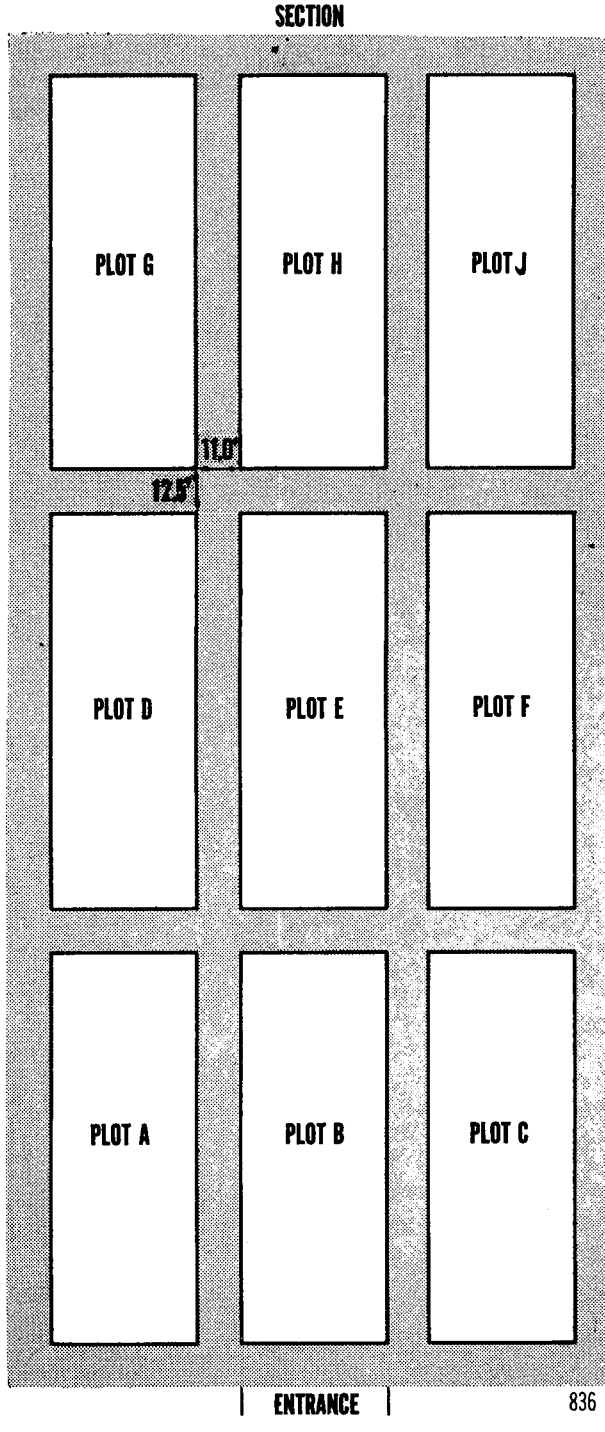


Figure 6. Sections and plots in a cemetery.

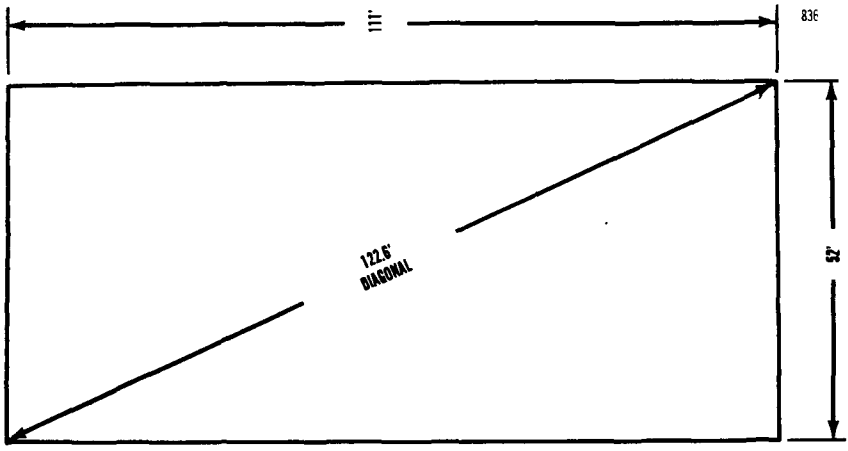


Figure 7. Dimensions of a standard plot.

until No. 144 is reached (fig. 8). Burials will be made with feet toward the front of the cemetery. The number assigned to an individual grave will consist of the plot letter, row number, and the grave number. Thus the grave numbering for the first plot will be A–1–1 through A–12–144; for the second plot the numbers will be B–1–145 through B–12–288; and so on.

(2) Where an obstacle such as a tree stump, rock, or wall is encountered, making it necessary to skip the immediate use of a grave site or grave sites, the numbering of the graves will still be continued consecutively as described above, despite the obstruction; i.e., the sites also will be numbered. In this way, certain numbered grave sites are left vacant; but if the obstacle is removed, they can be used later (fig. 9).

b. Marking of Graves. Graves will bear special marking when the sites are obstructed by a terrain condition and when the grave is the last one used in a cemetery plot.

(1) *Obstructed grave site.* The V-shaped peg should be used in marking obstructed grave sites. This peg will be marked OBSTRUCTED in addition to plot, row and grave number. The peg marked OBSTRUCTED indicates that no body has been buried at the grave site so marked. Obstructed grave sites will be reported to The Armed Services Graves Registration Office (CONUS) on DD Form 551 (Record of Interment) (fig. 37 and par. 78).

(2) *Last graves in cemetery plot.* Last graves used in the cemetery plots will be identified by the use of name pegs, or pegs of similar size or construction. An embossed strip will be fastened to the peg and inscribed LAST GRAVE. However, any other suitable way of marking may be used.

c. Size of Graves. Graves will be 6½ feet long, 2½ feet wide, and 3½ feet deep. The minimum depth will allow 2 feet of earth over each remains. Graves will be maintained 2 feet apart in a

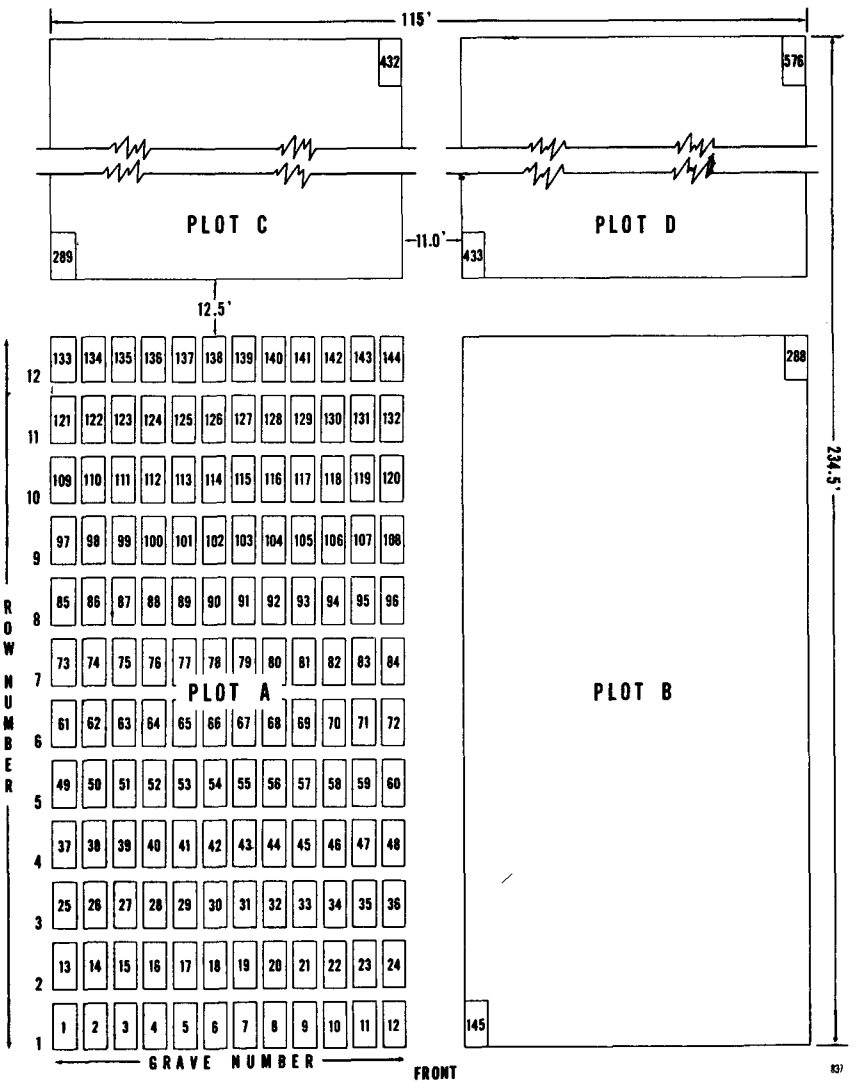


Figure 8. Procedure for numbering graves.

row (fig. 10). The chart in figure 11 shows measurements used in laying out graves and rows.

d. Alinement of Graves. Graves will be dug on a line with one another so that markers will be in alinement laterally, longitudinally, and diagonally. On rolling terrain, markers may not appear in alinement in all directions. Markers should not be relocated to improve the appearance of the cemetery.

20. Roads and Aisles

a. Construction. Aisles running from front to rear of a cemetery between plots will be 11 feet wide. Lateral aisles between plots will be 12½ feet wide. Roads running from front to rear will be 20 feet wide. Lateral roads will be 22 feet wide. Space required for drainage ditches is included in these road-width measurements. The above dimensions measure distances from edge of last grave in plot to edge of adjoining grave in adjoining plot. Road construction within and without the cemetery is the responsibility of engineer personnel. Where engineer service is not available, the individual in charge of the cemetery must give consideration to need, safety, efficiency, and appearance. Road construction should begin before burials are made, if possible, in order to facilitate movement in the cemetery. When burials are made before road construction can begin, sufficient space for road construction within the cemetery must be set aside. A clear plan for roadways should be outlined by stakes or other means before burials are made, in order that there will be no possibility of burials being made within roadway areas.

b. Grading Notation. When grading has been done in a cemetery after burials have been made, a notation of this fact should be made on the cemetery map. The map will show the revised approximate depths of burials after grading has been finished. If

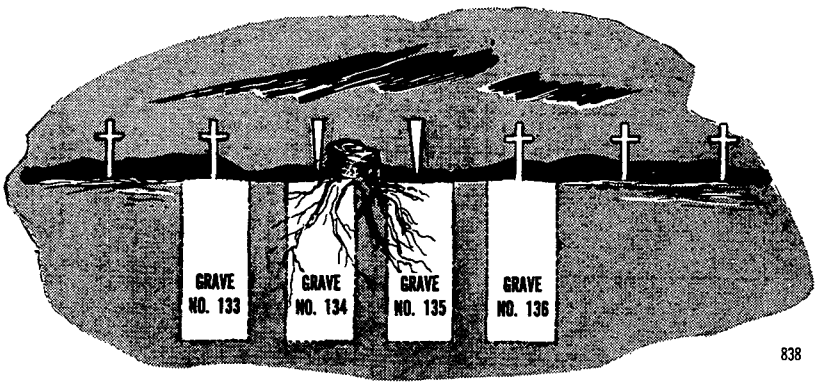


Figure 9. Obstructed grave sites.

the depth of grading varies, the variance by foot depth will be noted. Grading operations within the cemetery in some instances may result in the depth of graves being considerably more than normal. Exact information on grading done is necessary in order to locate the remains when later exhumation is undertaken. Information as to grade changes will be forwarded to The Armed Services Graves Registration Office (CONUS).

21. Structures

Permanent structures will not be erected. Available buildings or tents will be used consistent with requirements. Normally, an administrative tent, a processing tent, and an effects tent will be the minimum requirements (fig. 12).

22. Processing Area

The processing area is an open and partly covered area used for the reception, examination, and temporary storage of remains (fig. 12). A processing tent and an effects tent are located adjacent to or near the receiving area. Canvas material, or other suitable screening, should be used to conceal the remains from view as much as possible. The area should be planned with security in mind and allotment of sufficient space for walks to reach all remains.

23. Parking Area

No permanent parking area will be planned for a temporary cemetery during combat operations. Directional signs should indicate point to which vehicles bearing remains should report.

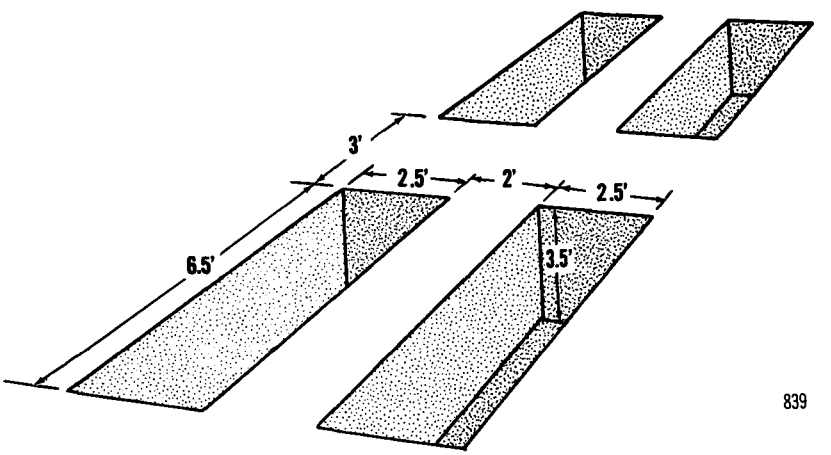


Figure 10. Dimensions of an individual grave.

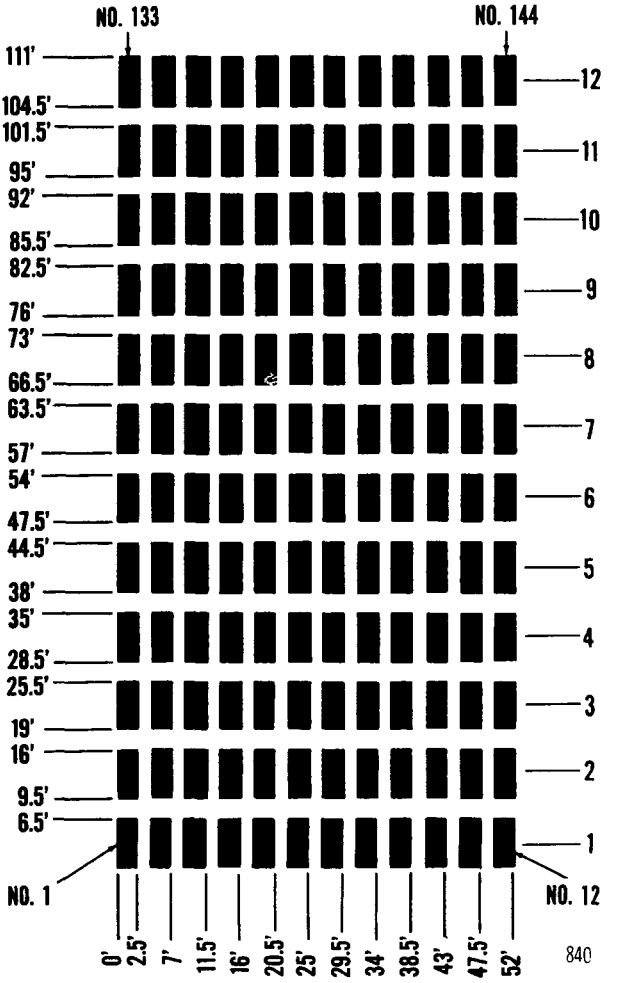


Figure 11. Chart for laying out graves and rows.

Vehicle traffic within the cemetery should be limited to that required in connection with grave digging and burial of remains under supervision of graves registration personnel.

24. Fencing

Fencing at the cemetery should be constructed of material at hand. A four-strand barbed wire fence can be erected quickly and easily. Rock, salvage lumber, and transplanted shrubbery can also be used.

25. Gate

An entrance gate, made of materials obtained locally, should

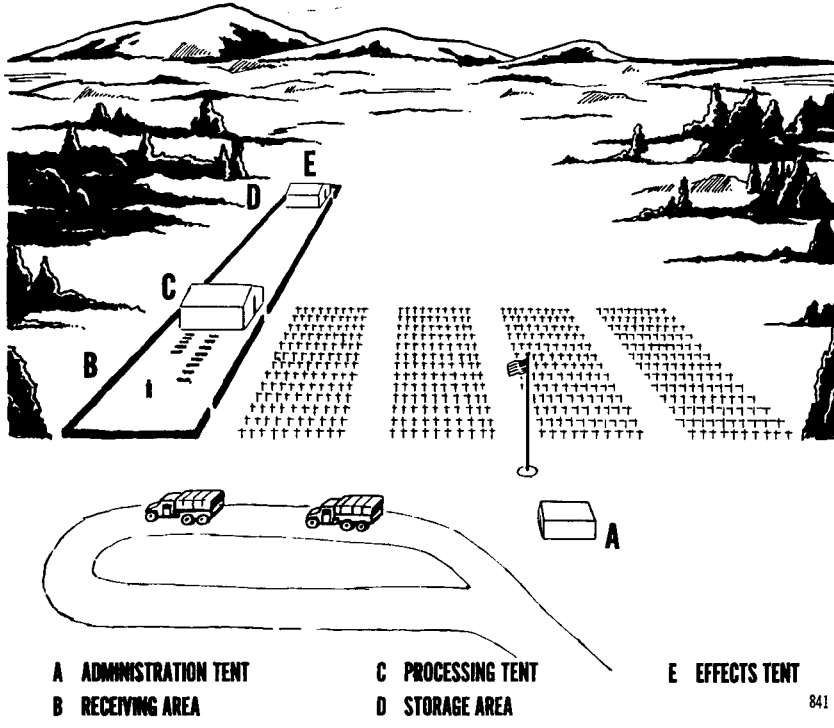


Figure 12. Cemetery during combat operations (suggested layout).

be constructed while the fence is being erected. It is desirable to have only one entrance to a cemetery in order to provide effective control of vehicular traffic. If no fence is required, some method of identifying the entrance should be used. Posts, or pillars of wood or stone may be constructed.

26. Flagpole

A suitable flagpole should be erected. The flag will be displayed as soon as possible and must be flown at half-staff during regularly prescribed hours when remains are above ground.

27. Drainage

Adequate provision should be made for surface drainage. The maximum amount of water to be carried at any one time determines the number, size, and type of drainage facilities. A drainage ditch should be provided around the perimeter of all sections to collect the surface water from the plots and intercept the runoff from the roads (fig. 13). Wide and shallow ditches with tamped sides and bottom for quick runoff and least maintenance are preferred.

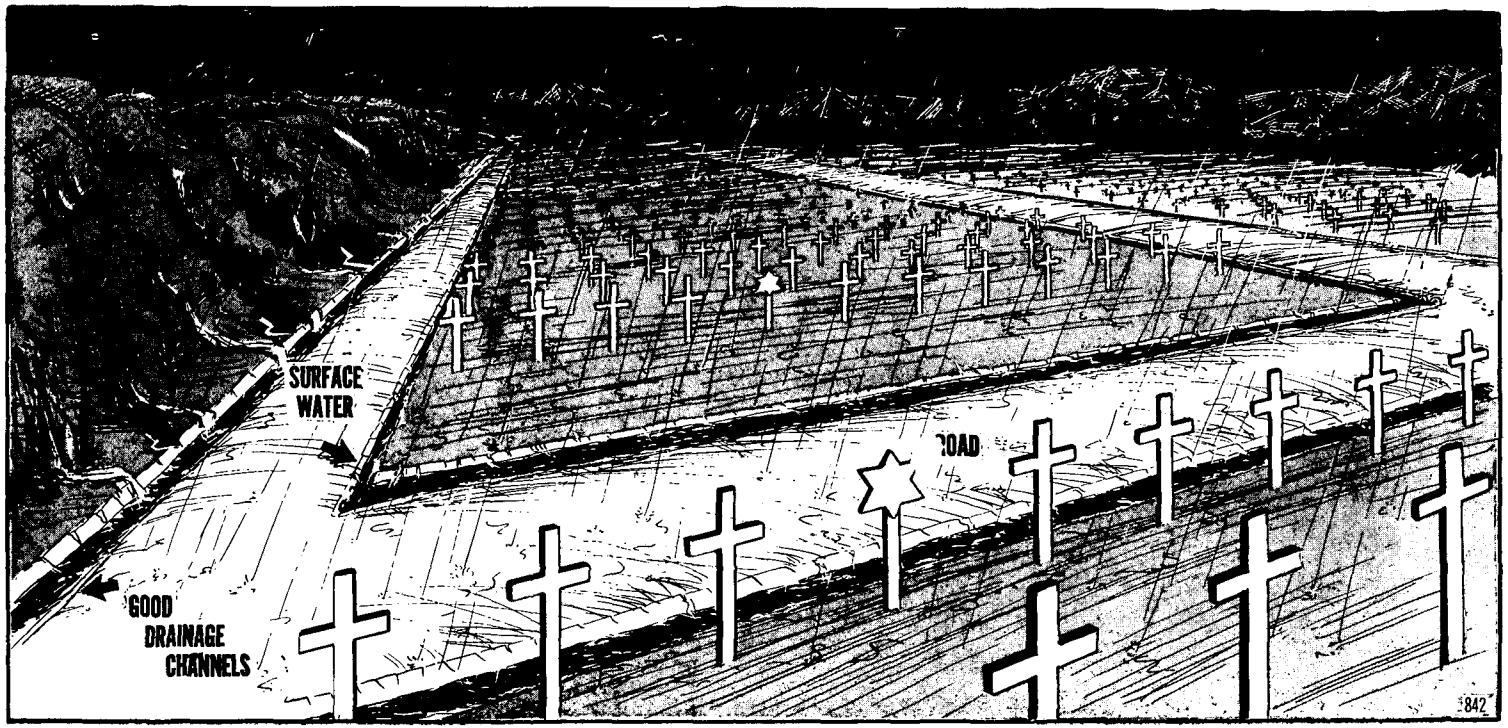


Figure 13. Good drainage.

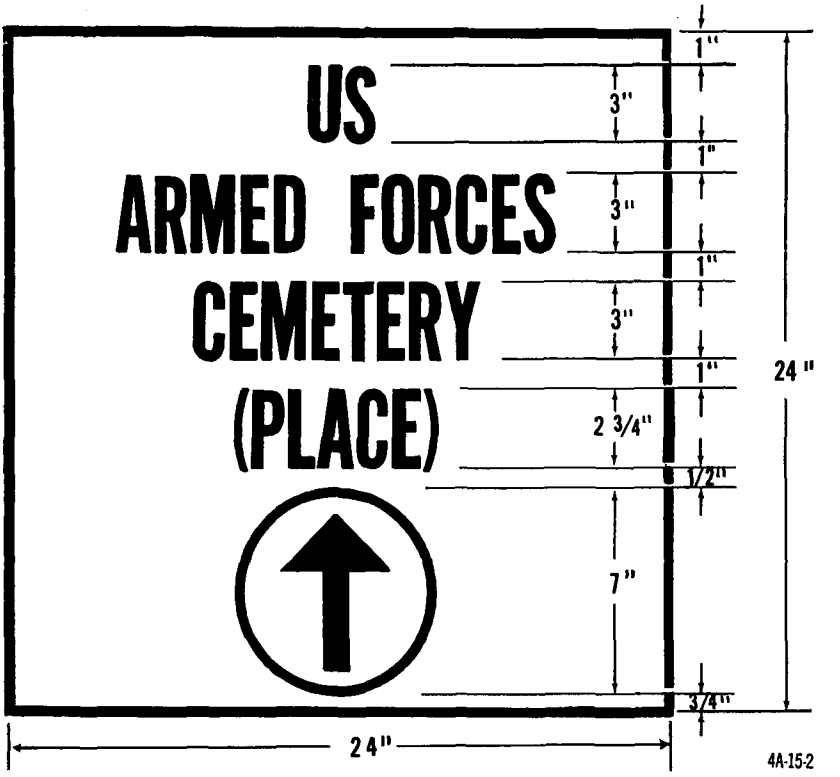


Figure 14. Road guide sign for cemetery.

28. Signs

a. Road Guide Signs. Cemetery road guide signs will be erected within the area served (fig. 14).

b. Installation Sign. A temporary installation sign will be erected at the entrance to the cemetery immediately after burials are begun. The sign should be kept free from concealment (fig. 15).

Section IV. GRAVES

29. Individual Graves

a. Use of Stakes. Wooden stakes should be used to locate individual graves. Two stakes are inserted at the foot of each grave site to indicate the grave width for the gravedigger. Thus, grave 1 will be fixed by placing one stake at the plot corner and another stake 2½ feet to the right (when facing the rear of the cemetery). The next grave will be marked by a stake 2 feet from the first grave with a companion stake 2½ feet to the right, or a total

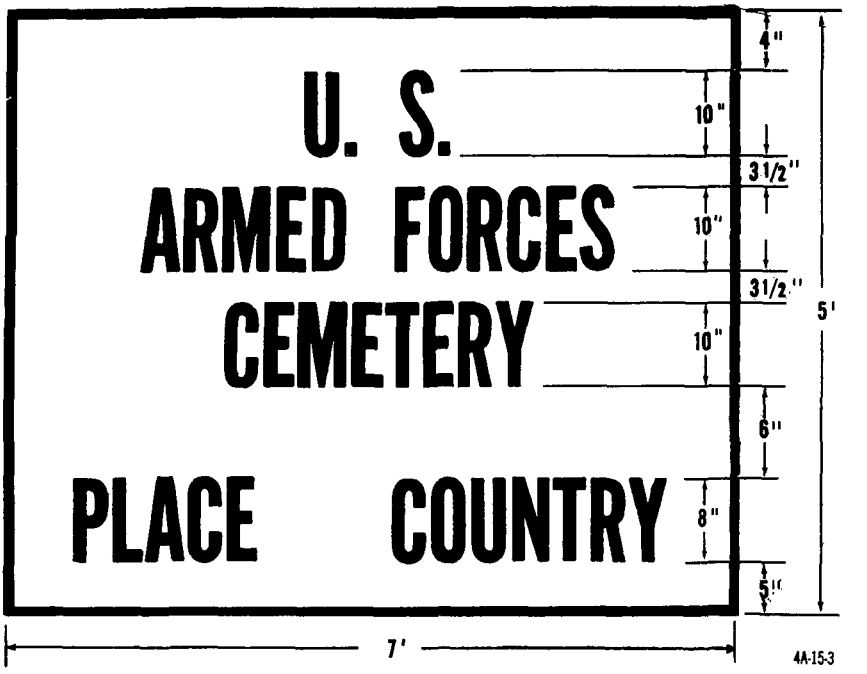


Figure 15. Installation sign for cemetery.

distance of 7 feet from the plot stake. This procedure will be continued for the remaining graves. The stakes are set in line by using a guide string between plot corners. When using the plot marker as a stake for a grave, laborers must be cautioned not to dig within 6 inches of the plot marker, so that it will remain undisturbed. Even though that will make grave 1 of each plot only 6 feet long on one side, and the foot of the grave only 2 feet wide, the plot marker will not be moved (fig. 16).

b. Planning Grave Openings. The officer in charge of the cemetery is responsible for planning the opening of graves to insure the rapid burial of all deceased evacuated to the cemetery. Close contact should be maintained at all times with the collecting points to adjust grave-opening plans to varying requirements. Since grave numbers must be accurately assigned by personnel preparing bodies for burials, the cemetery administrative office and processing tent must be kept informed at all times of the number and location of open graves.

c. Adverse Soil Conditions. When the soil is too loose to stand, or heavy rains threaten to collapse graves if they are dug, the trench method of digging may be adapted to the situation. An entire row of a plot, including the walls separating adjoining

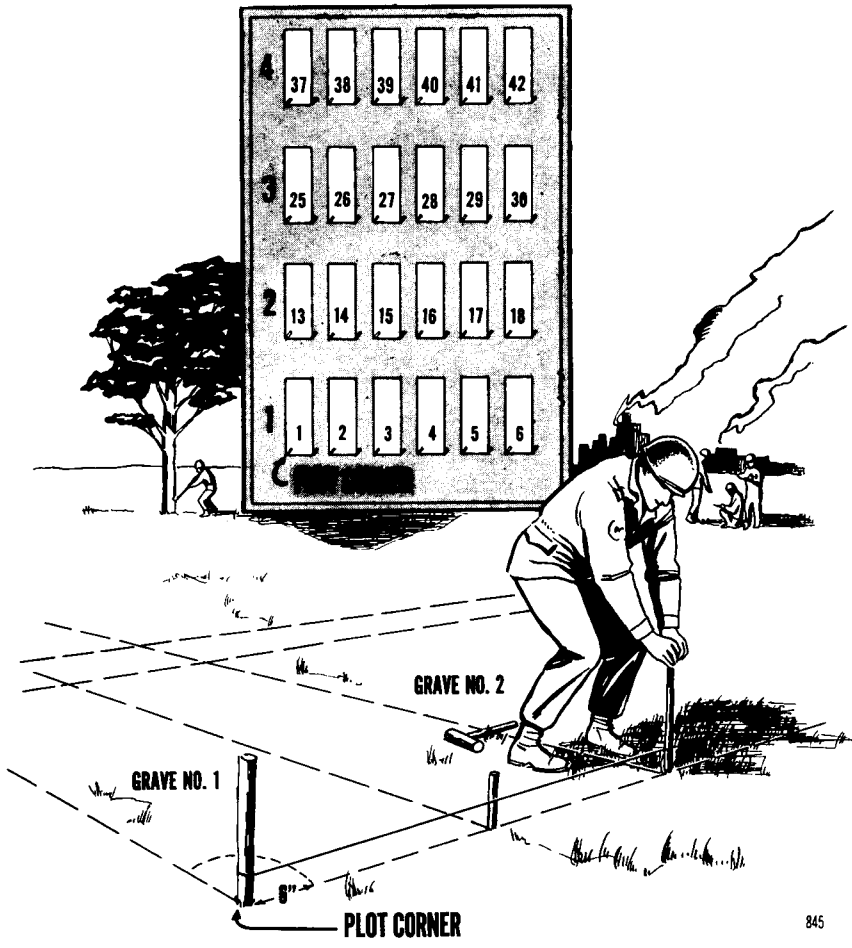


Figure 16. Placing stakes in a plot.

graves, may be excavated to a 2½-foot depth. The individual graves can then be excavated by digging the grave 1 foot deeper. A distance of 2 feet between graves will be maintained.

d. Labor.

(1) Individual output capacities of laborers vary with their morale, their physical condition and experience, nature of the soil, tools available, presence of the enemy, and weather conditions. As a rough guide, it may be stated that in medium soil, using standard-size tools, a man in good condition can excavate 20 to 30 cubic feet per hour. Since a grave contains approximately 57 cubic feet of soil (6½ x 2½ x 3½ feet), he should be able to excavate one grave in 2 to 3 hours.

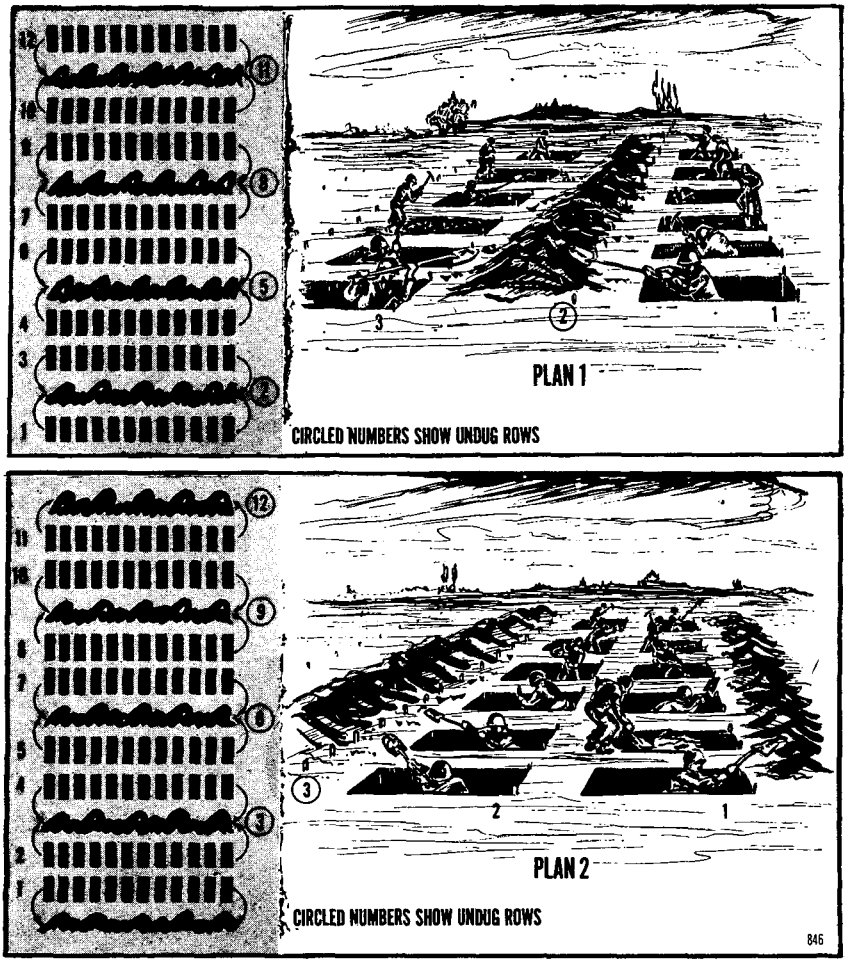


Figure 17. Digging graves.

(2) Gravediggers, in order of their priority, are—prisoners of war, local civilians, military prisoners, service troops, and combat troops. Care should be taken to insure that gravediggers are protected from the dangers of war.

30. Trench Graves

a. General. Burial by the trench-grave method should be resorted to only when necessity dictates. The layout and dimensions used for the 144-grave plot are applicable to trench burials.

b. Excavations. An entire row of the plot including the walls separating adjoining graves, may be dug out to a 2½-foot depth with bulldozers. The individual grave can then be excavated by

digging the grave 1 foot deeper by hand. A distance of 2 feet between graves will be maintained. The same care must be used to maintain perfect alinement of grave sites. (Engineer assistance in the form of mechanical entrenching or other earth-moving equipment, with operators, may be requisitioned from engineer units of the command where justified by the volume of operation or composition of the soil.)

c. Placement of Markers. When burials are to be made in trench excavations, extreme care must be taken in placing grave markers. It is particularly important to insure that the marker is placed at the grave to which it pertains. Before the bodies are buried, grave markers with the body will be checked to insure correctness of name and that grave numbers are as indicated on the cemetery map and register.

Section V. CARE AND MAINTENANCE

31. Responsibility

The chief of a graves registration office of a command is responsible for the policies governing the care and maintenance of the cemetery. Supervision and operation of cemeteries is exercised by graves registration personnel. The chief of a graves registration office is responsible for periodic inspections. He will see that the cemeteries are properly cared for and maintained.

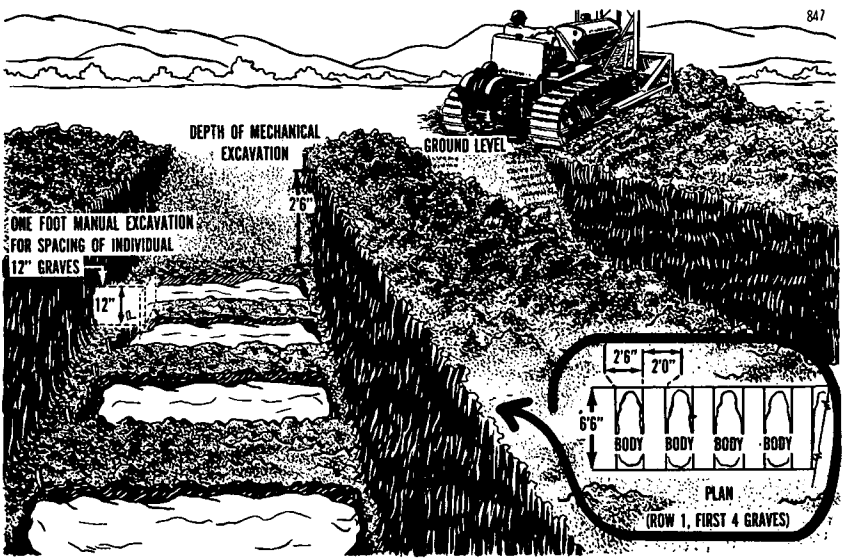


Figure 18. Trench graves.

32. Procedures

a. Early Stages. While a cemetery is in a combat zone and burials are in progress, maintenance will be held to a minimum. Efforts of the graves registration personnel will be directed mainly to the following:

(1) Keeping the site clean and orderly.
(2) Replacing each peg marker with a Christian cross, or other appropriate marker as required.
(3) Protecting graves from washouts by construction of drainage facilities.
(4) Erecting a fence, if necessary.
(5) Caring for the flag and flagpole.
(6) Erecting a cemetery sign.

b. Later Stages. During later stages of cemetery development, before or after it has been closed to further burials, improvement work can be carried on, although no permanent type improvements will be made. Prisoners of war, civilian labor, or military prisoners should be employed for this purpose. The appearance of the cemetery will harmonize as much as possible with that of the surrounding countryside. Some of the points to emphasize are as follows:

(1) Seeding plots with grass. No flowers or shrubbery should be planted in any plots.
(2) Raising sunken graves by adding earth and then seeding or sodding.
(3) Beautifying the entrance to the cemetery.
(4) Identifying plots and sections by painted signs for the benefit of visitors.
(5) Placing markers uniformly in a line laterally, longitudinally, and diagonally. Markers will not be removed, however, from the grave site to which they pertain.
(6) Surfacing roads and paths with gravel, crushed stone, or other available material. Roads or paths will not be paved.
(7) Erecting fences for the purpose of establishing boundaries and preventing trespassing. Existing hedges or shrubbery may be trimmed and used instead of fences.
(8) Erecting simple temporary structures, such as tool and supply sheds, when burials are finished. Existing buildings will be used for these purposes wherever possible.
(9) Improving the flagpole, if required, by painting or replacement. A clean, untorn flag will be displayed daily from sunrise to sunset. The post flag will be used in pleasant weather and the storm flag in inclement weather.

(10) Keeping the cemetery clean and orderly. Cemetery apparatus and tools will be kept out of sight as much as possible.

33. Ceremonies

Memorial ceremonies should be held on appropriate anniversaries and on memorial holidays when circumstances permit. If civilian authorities indicate a desire to participate, they will be invited to send representatives to attend the ceremonies and decorate graves.

34. Photographs

The photographing of cemetery operations, remains, or any grave in a temporary military cemetery under jurisdiction of United States Armed Forces is prohibited unless authorized for official use. When a cemetery has been appropriately landscaped, photographs depicting a general view of the cemetery may be taken as authorized by the appropriate commander, provided individual graves cannot be identified.

Section VI. VACATING A CEMETERY

35. Removal of Remains

Remains interred in temporary cemeteries which by reason of distance, location, and/or withdrawal of forces will not permit proper security and maintenance, should be exhumed and reinterred in cemeteries which can be maintained. All remains of United States personnel will eventually be exhumed from temporary military cemeteries to provide for final disposition.

36. Rehabilitation

Cemetery maintenance personnel will clear debris, level the ground, and otherwise rehabilitate the area. If graves of other than United States deceased are left, the maintenance of the cemetery will continue until the remains are removed or until custody of the cemetery is transferred to another government.

37. Transfer of Land

When all remains have been removed from the cemetery, the cemetery graves registration unit will prepare the land for return to its owners. Appropriate headquarters will be notified to arrange for the return of the land. When reporting the vacating of a cemetery to the higher headquarters concerned, the report will indicate condition of the land being vacated.

CHAPTER 3

SEARCH, RECOVERY, AND EVACUATION

Section I. GENERAL

38. Responsibility

a. Lowest Organizational Element. The commanding officer is responsible for—

(1) Initial search within his area of responsibility to locate and evacuate deceased personnel.

(2) Immediate recovery and evacuation of deceased personnel to a collecting point or cemetery. If remains are not recovered due to the movement of organizational elements, lack of sufficient personnel, or tactical or logistical conditions, specific location of remains and all pertinent facts must be reported by the commanding officer to the next higher command echelon for appropriate action to effect recovery and evacuation at the earliest time.

b. First Major Headquarters. The commanding officer is responsible for proper search within his command to locate, recover, and evacuate all remains, including those buried in isolated graves, not previously recovered by organizational elements. Personnel of this headquarters supplement initial recovery operations of combat organizational elements and, in instances such as fast moving situations, will make initial recovery of remains where this cannot be accomplished by combat elements.

c. Theater or Major Area Commander. Theater or major area commanders are responsible for coordinating a systematic search of the entire combat area within their command to establish definitely the fact that no recoverable remains are in the area.

d. Proper Handling of Remains. All personnel engaged in recovery and evacuation of deceased personnel are responsible for handling remains in a reverent manner and to insure that all personal effects are properly safeguarded and are not separated from the remains prior to arrival at the cemetery.

39. Missing Personnel

Personnel in a missing or missing in action status will be considered in the same category as deceased personnel for search purposes until the status of the individual is resolved.

40. Protection of Personnel

a. Mines and Boobytraps. During search and recovery operations, every precaution must be taken to protect personnel from mines, unexploded ammunition, grenades and boobytraps, and antipersonnel mines which may have been placed near, under, or on the remains by the enemy.

b. Contaminated and Contagious Remains. Personnel handling the remains of personnel contaminated by a chemical agent or a contagious disease will be furnished adequate protection including protective clothing and equipment. A tag marked with the letter "C" must be attached to each contaminated or contagious remains with information recorded thereon to indicate the manner by which the remains were rendered contaminated or contagious.

c. Radioactive Remains. Procedures applicable to the recovery and processing of radioactive remains are contained in appendix V.

41. Atrocity Cases

Personnel recovering remains will be responsible for reporting or recording evidence indicating atrocities committed by the enemy. Personnel processing remains at the collecting point or cemetery must record such information reported by recovery personnel and any additional evidence of atrocities discovered as a result of an examination of the remains. DD Form 567 (Record of Recovery of Remains) (fig. 22 and par. 80), will be used to report information on each remains for which there is evidence of atrocity. This form will be clearly marked "Atrocity Report" and will be prepared in addition to the forms prescribed in other sections of this manual. The portions of DD Form 567 not pertinent to the reporting of atrocity cases should not be completed. The original copy of this form will be forwarded to the Central Graves Registration Office in the command for review and determination of cases considered appropriate for referral to the War Crimes Commission.

Section II. SEARCH AND RECOVERY

42. Combat Phase

a. Recovery of Remains. During combat the lowest organizational element will recover deceased personnel within their area of responsibility. Personnel making the initial recovery must not remove clothing, equipment, and personal effects found on the remains. Search should be made in the immediate area for articles of identification value. These articles, as recovered, are to be

associated with the proper remains and attached in a secure manner. Extreme care must be taken to insure that all personal effects including the emergency medical tag and identification tag(s) are adequately secured to the remains at time of recovery.

b. Identification of Remains.

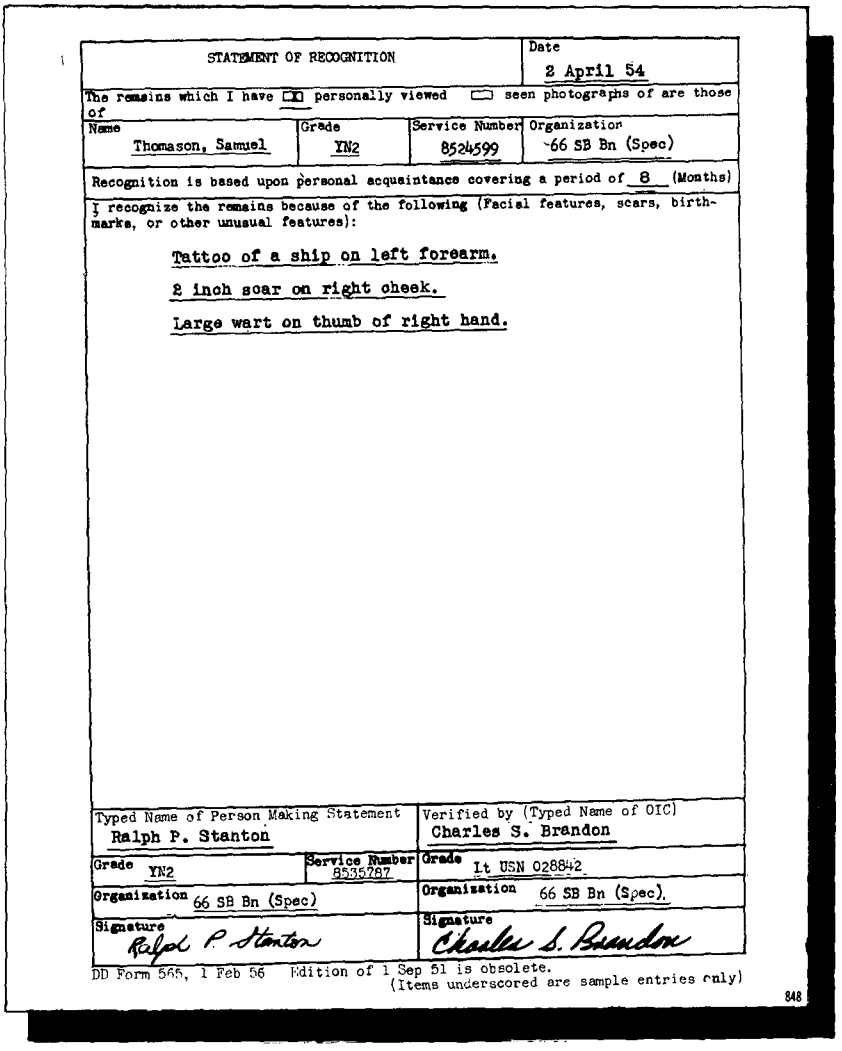
(1) An attempt should be made to visually identify the deceased at place of recovery or prior to evacuation of remains from the unit area. Personal effects, including the DD Form 2A or DD Form 2AF (Identification Card), emergency medical tag, and identification tag(s) of deceased personnel may be examined for identification purposes but *will not* be separated from the remains. If date of death has not been entered on the medical tag, the actual date of death, if known, will be recorded. An estimated date should be determined and recorded when the actual date of death is unknown. If an estimated date is recorded, a prefix is used to indicate that the date is estimated.

(2) DD Form 565 (Statement of Recognition) (fig. 19 and par. 79), especially when made by a close friend or member of the decedent's organization, is helpful in establishing identification of the remains. DD Form 565 is used when identifying media is not recovered with the remains or when there is some reason to doubt identity of the deceased. When required, personnel are called to the collecting point or cemetery to visually identify the remains and sign a statement of recognition. This statement should be obtained only from an individual who has known the deceased and can positively identify the remains or a photograph of the remains taken at time of recovery, based on facial features which may be supplemented by characteristics such as scars, tattoos, and birthmarks. DD Form 565 will be placed in the field record of the individual deceased personnel (293) file.

c. Unrecovered Remains.

(1) When elements are moved before remains are recovered, sufficient personnel will be detached to complete recovery and evacuation of the remains. When personnel cannot be detached, higher headquarters will be informed and will make arrangements for proper recovery of remains.

(2) Unburied remains or hasty and isolated burials of United States deceased personnel discovered by combat



STATEMENT OF RECOGNITION

Date: 2 April 54

The remains which I have [X] personally viewed [ ] seen photographs of are those of

Name	Grade	Service Number	Organization
Thomason, Samuel	YN2	8524599	66 SB Bn (Spec)

Recognition is based upon personal acquaintance covering a period of 8 (Months)

I recognize the remains because of the following (Facial features, scars, birthmarks, or other unusual features):

Tattoo of a ship on left forearm.

2 inch scar on right cheek.

Large wart on thumb of right hand.

Typed Name of Person Making Statement	Service Number	Verified by (Typed Name of OIC)
Ralph P. Stanton	8535787	Charles S. Brandon
Grade: YN2		Grade: Lt USN 028842
Organization: 66 SB Bn (Spec)		Organization: 66 SB Bn (Spec)
Signature: Ralph P. Stanton		Signature: Charles S. Brandon

DD Form 565, 1 Feb 56 Edition of 1 Sep 51 is obsolete.
(Items underscored are sample entries only)

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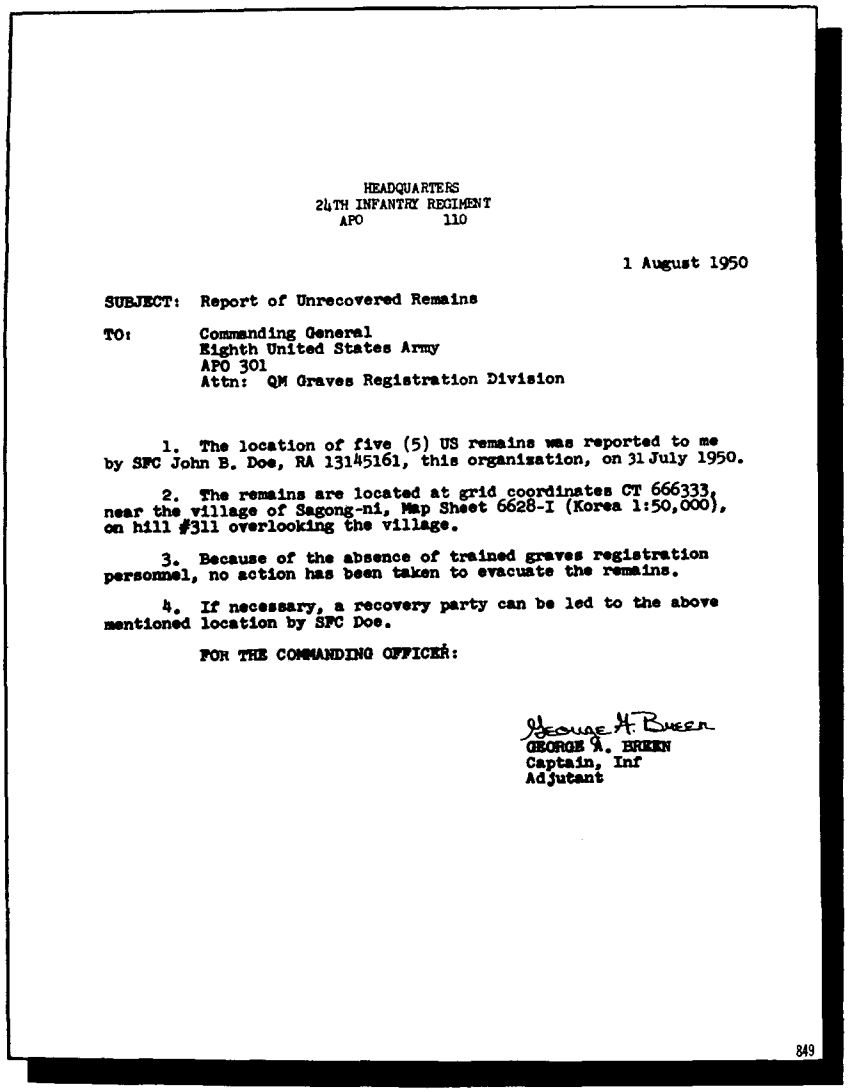
Figure 19. Statement of recognition.

elements or others, subsequent to normal battlefield clearance, will be promptly reported to the nearest graves registration unit. If there is no graves registration unit in the vicinity, a letter report of unrecovered remains (fig. 20) will be prepared and promptly forwarded to the area commander.

43. Post-Combat Phase

The post-combat phase of search and recovery is conducted by area commanders as soon as possible after military operations are finished. This phase immediately supplements initial operations



HEADQUARTERS
24TH INFANTRY REGIMENT
APO 110

1 August 1950

SUBJECT: Report of Unrecovered Remains

TO: Commanding General
Eighth United States Army
APO 301
Attn: QM Graves Registration Division

1. The location of five (5) US remains was reported to me by SFC John B. Doe, RA 13145161, this organization, on 31 July 1950.

2. The remains are located at grid coordinates CT 666333, near the village of Sagong-ni, Map Sheet 6628-I (Korea 1:50,000), on hill #311 overlooking the village.

3. Because of the absence of trained graves registration personnel, no action has been taken to evacuate the remains.

4. If necessary, a recovery party can be led to the above mentioned location by SFC Doe.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

George A. Breen
GEORGE A. BREEN
Captain, Inf
Adjutant

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Figure 20. Report of unrecovered remains.

described in paragraph 42 and is accomplished by teams composed of graves registration personnel and assisting troops under the supervision of a graves registration officer.

a. Search.

(1) Commanders will conduct searches as soon as practicable in those areas where military forces were engaged in combat. The purpose of these searches is to locate remains that were not recovered prior to the movement of combat elements from the battle area.

(2) The graves registration officer responsible for search in a particular area must maintain close liaison with the casualty information officers in order to obtain accurate and current information required for planning and conducting proper search in the area.

(3) Before beginning a search, the team will be briefed by the leader, who will outline the mission to be accomplished, assign areas and duties to each man, furnish necessary map and/or overlay, and give exact information, if available, on personnel to be sought in the area.

(4) Search will be made in places used by troops for shelter or concealment such as behind banks, mounds, hedges, rocks, trees, fallen logs, stream banks, trenches, bunkers, and ruined structures. In searching areas following amphibious landings, remains may be located in or near military vehicles, vessels, landing craft, and aircraft. Search should be made in densely forested areas and in other areas where plane crashes have been reported. Local civilians, if any, may give information on a crashed aircraft, wrecked tank, and the status of crews by use of DD Form 1074 (Questionnaire of Local Inhabitants Regarding Deceased Personnel) (fig. 21 and par. 88).

(5) Searchers must investigate any disturbances in the ground that may indicate a burial. Location of burials, when found, must be plotted on a map or sketch. If immediate evacuation is not possible, information must be reported to graves registration personnel for subsequent action to effect recovery and evacuation of the remains.

(6) Search personnel engaged in the recovery of portions of remains are required in all instances to make an adequate search for the missing portions. Information must be recorded describing the recovery location of portions of remains.

b. Recovery.

(1) *General.* Remains and hasty burials located under post-combat conditions are generally recovered immediately by search personnel and evacuated to a collecting point or cemetery. When removing remains of hastily buried dead, a thorough search must be made of the soil in the grave to locate missing portions of the remains and all identifying media. Procedures applicable to the exhumation of remains are described in paragraphs 71 and 72.

QUESTIONNAIRE OF LOCAL INHABITANTS REGARDING DECEASED PERSONNEL

NAME OF PERSON BEING QUESTIONED	ADDRESS (Town & Country)	OCCUPATION
SIM BONG KIM	CHANG-DAE-RI, KOREA	FARMER

SECTION I - TO BE COMPLETED IN ALL CASES IF POSSIBLE

	Yes	No
1. DO YOU KNOW OF ANY DECD AMERICAN BURIED IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY	✓	
2. CAN YOU GUIDE ME TO ANY GRAVE SITE(S)	✓	
3. CAN YOU SHOW ME THE GRAVE(S)	✓	
4. IS AREA MINED IN WHICH REMAINS ARE LOCATED		✓

5. NAME OF CIV CEMETERY IN COMMUNITY SONG DOOK NATIONAL CEMETERY	6. WHERE ARE CEMETERY RECORDS LOCATED CHANG-DAE-RI POLICE STATION
7. WHAT INFORMATION IS CONTAINED THEREIN NAMES OF DECEASED INTERRED IN CEMETERY	8. FROM WHAT SOURCE WAS INFO OBTAINED UNKNOWN
9. DATE OF DEATH EST. 10 JULY 50	10. HOW DO YOU KNOW I WAS IN THE AREA DURING THE FIREFIGHT
11. CAUSE OF DEATH ENEMY MACHINE GUN FIRE	12. HOW DO YOU KNOW I SAW THE SOLDIER WALK INTO AMBUSH
13. DATE OF BURIAL EST. 11 JULY 50	14. HOW DO YOU KNOW I HELPED BURY THE REMAINS
15. PLACE OF BURIAL CT464139/6 NEAR TAEP-JONG-NI	16. HOW DO YOU KNOW I WAS PRESENT WHEN REMAINS WAS BURIED
17. WHERE WERE REMAINS FOUND CT4976 3984 NEAR IL-DONG-PO	18. BY WHOM SIM BONG KIM 19. HOW DO YOU KNOW N/A

20. WAS CASKET USED ☐ Yes ☑ No	21. WHO FURNISHED CASKET N/A	22. WHO MADE BURIAL SIM BONG KIM AND SANG HONG WANG
23. NAME OF DECD (If known) JOHN R ANDERSON	24. ORGANIZATION TO WHICH ATTACHED "A" BTRY. 49TH FA BN. 7TH	
25. WERE ID TAGS FOUND AT TIME OF DEATH ☑ YES ☐ No	26. WHERE FOUND AROUND NECK OF REMAINS 28. WHERE ARE ID TAGS BURIED WITH REMAINS	27. BY WHOM SIM BONG KIM
29. WERE PERSONAL EFFECTS FOUND AT TIME OF DEATH ☑ Yes ☐ No	30. WHERE FOUND ON REMAINS	31. BY WHOM SIM BONG KIM
32. WHAT WAS CONTAINED IN PERSONAL EFFECTS OF DECD 1 WRIST WATCH 1 BILLFOLD WITH CONTENTS 1 ID BRACELET		33. WHERE ARE PERS EFFECTS AT POLICE STATION, CHANG-DAE-RI
34. WAS DECD IDENTIFIED BY COMPANIONS AT TIME OF DEATH ☐ Yes ☑ No	35. WAS DECD GIVEN FIRST AID ☐ Yes ☑ No	36. BY WHOM N/A
37. WAS DECD EVACUATED TO AN ENEMY MILITARY OR CIVILIAN HOSPITAL ☐ Yes ☐ No N/A		38. WHERE
39. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF DECEASED RACE: NEGROID LARGE MOON-SHAPED SCAR, LEFT CHEEK		
40. DO YOU KNOW OF ANY MIS-DEED CONCERNING REMAINS ☐ Yes ☑ No	41. IF YES, WHO COMMITTED IT, AND EXPLAIN N/A	
42. DO YOU KNOW OF ANY AMERICAN SOLDIERS LIVING WITH OR AS CIVILIANS IN THE IMMEDIATE AREA ☐ Yes ☑ No (If yes, give names and addresses)		
43. HAVE YOU HEARD OF ANY AMERICANS STAYING IN THIS VICINITY ☐ Yes ☑ No	45. WHEN DID THEY LEAVE N/A	
44. DID THEY LEAVE ☐ Yes ☐ No N/A	46. WHERE DID THEY GO N/A	

DD FORM 1974, 1 Jan 58 Replaces DA Form 1312-R, 1 Feb 56, which is obsolete.

NOTE: Manual entries are sample entries only

A—Front

Figure 21. Questionnaire of local inhabitants regarding deceased personnel.

SECTION II - ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REQUIRED IF DEATH INVOLVED AIRCRAFT		
47. WERE REMAINS FOUND IN WRECKAGE OF PLANE (If yes, in what part of aircraft were they found) ☐ Yes ☐ No		
48. WERE REMAINS FOUND NEAR WRECKAGE ☐ Yes ☐ No	49. CAN YOU GUIDE ME TO THE SCENE OF CRASH ☐ Yes ☐ No	
50. DO YOU RECALL ANY DISTINCTIVE MARKINGS OR NAMES ON AIRCRAFT ☐ Yes ☐ No	51. HOW DID THE CRASH OCCUR ☐ Antiaircraft ☐ Collision ☐ Enemy Planes ☐ Other	
52. DID ENTIRE PLANE EXPLODE ☐ In the air ☐ On the ground	53. DID THE ENTIRE PLANE BURN ☐ In the air ☐ On the ground	
54. DIRECTION OF FLIGHT	55. WAS THERE ANY BOMBING IN IMMEDIATE AREA WHEN PLANE CRASHED ☐ Yes ☐ No	
56. WERE BOMBS RELEASED BEFORE CRASH ☐ Yes ☐ No	57. NO. OF PLANES IN FORMATION WHEN CRASH OCCURRED	
58. PRECISE TIME AND DATE OF CRASH		59. WAS PARACHUTE SEEN ☐ Yes ☐ No
60. WAS HE SHOT ON WAY DOWN ☐ Yes ☐ No	61. WAS HE TAKEN PRISONER ☐ Yes ☐ No	62. DID HE ESCAPE ☐ Yes ☐ No
SECTION III - ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REQUIRED IF MEMBER OF AN ARMORED COMMAND ONLY		
63. WERE REMAINS FOUND IN WRECKAGE OF A TANK ☐ Yes ☐ No	64. LOCATION FROM WHICH REMAINS WERE REMOVED FROM TANK	
65. WERE REMAINS FOUND NEAR WRECKAGE ☐ Yes ☐ No	66. TYPE OF TANK	
67. DO YOU RECALL ANY MARKINGS OR NAMES ON TANK ☐ Yes ☐ No	68. TYPE OF ENEMY ACTION THAT DISABLED TANK	
69. DID TANK EXPLODE ☐ Yes ☐ No	70. NUMBER OF TANKS IN IMMEDIATE VICINITY AT TIME OR DISABLEMENT	
71. PRECISE TIME AND DATE OF DESTRUCTION OF TANK	72. DID ANY CREW MEMBERS ESCAPE ☐ Yes ☐ No	
	73. WERE THEY TAKEN PRISONERS ☐ Yes ☐ No	
	74. CAN YOU LEAD ME TO SCENE OF TANK'S DESTRUCTION ☐ Yes ☐ No	
SECTION IV - ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (Remarks)		

DATE	NAME & TITLE OF PREPARING OFFICIAL	SIGNATURE
15 JULY 54	JOHN P. QUINN, CAPT, QMC	John P Quinn

B—Back

Figure 21—Continued.

(2) *Identification.* Personnel should endeavor to make an identification of remains, if possible, at place of recovery. All articles recovered and believed to be associated with an individual remains or group of remains, including personal effects found on the remains, will be placed in an effects bag that is properly tagged and securely fastened with a metal or lead and wire seal, and attached to the remains. The effects are sealed in a bag to provide adequate safeguard against loss or pilferage. The effects must be protected from damage due to body fluids or the elements. Each remains must be properly tagged with the name of the decedent or unknown recovery number and evacuation number.

(3) *Care of remains.* Remains will be kept covered at all times except while under examination; clothing and equipment found on the remains must not be removed except as required in determining identity of remains. After personal effects are removed and sealed in an effects bag, remains as clothed at the time of recovery are placed in a human remains pouch or other suitable shrouding. Equipment found near the remains is placed in the pouch or shroud. If pouches are not available, remains will be wrapped in a blanket, shelter half, or other material, and equipment is attached thereto in a secure manner.

(4) *Location of recovery.* In multiple recoveries, a sketch must be prepared showing in detail the exact location of recovery or place of burial and indicating the relative position of one remains to another.

(5) *Marking recovery site.* When remains are exhumed from a particular site, a wooden peg will be driven into the earth above the former grave. The peg will be marked to reflect the name of the decedent or recovery number and date of recovery. In addition, a paper indicating similar information will be placed in a burial bottle and buried one foot beneath the surface of the ground.

(6) *Records.* DD Form 567 (Record of Recovery of Remains) (fig. 22 and par. 80), must be prepared for each unknown remains recovered. The initial form is made in pencil by the person making the recovery, and is supported with additional papers which may include the overlay of the area, statements of local civilians, and sketches of the exact recovery location of the remains. The exact re-

covery location must be recorded as it may be used to identify the element that operated in a particular locality, thereby serving as an important adjunct to establishing the identification of the remains recovered. The recovery number will coincide with the number appearing on the tag affixed to the remains. DD Form 567 will be forwarded with the remains to the cemetery or final processing point, where information is recorded on the form concerning identification of the remains.

44. Area Search and Recovery

The area clearance phase of search and recovery operations represents a final thorough search of each area where military forces were engaged in combat. The purpose of this search is to locate and recover all remains not recovered during combat or post-combat recovery operations, and to ascertain that no recoverable remains are in the area.

a. Search.

(1) Area search is initiated at the earliest time consistent with the tactical and logistical situation. The extent of search operations in each area is determined by responsible commanders based on the following data:

(*a*) Casualty reports.
(*b*) Missing persons' supplementary reports.
(*c*) Missing air crew reports.
(*d*) Command reports.
(*e*) Descriptions of battle engagements.
(*f*) Maps of areas to be searched.
(*g*) All other available information.

(2) Prior to sending search teams into a specific area, advance information is disseminated through the press, radio, and other public media to alert the civilian populace relative to search operations in their communities. Search personnel must contact and interrogate local authorities, military officials, and civilians regarding their knowledge of remains or burials and possible clues that may lead to the location of remains. DD Form 1074 (fig. 21) should be used for this purpose. When necessary and as authorized by responsible commanders, items of food or other nonmonetary consideration may be offered as an inducement to civilians for furnishing information leading to the recovery of remains subsequently identified as military or civilian personnel under the jurisdiction of the armed forces.

RECORD OF RECOVERY OF REMAINS		Date: 23 July 1953
REMAINS		SPACE FOR USE OF UNIT MAKING FINAL DISPOSITION
Recovery Number: 1354/293 (3 of 27)	Evacuation Number: 6312/293	Unit designation
Date of Recovery: 23 July 53		Identified as (Last Name - First Name - Middle Initial)
Estimated date of death: 23 May 51		Grade / Service Number
Nationality (Check One): [X] U. S. [ ] ALLIED [ ] ENEMY [ ] UNKNOWN		Means of Identification

Place of Recovery (Indicate Map Sheet Number; Grid Coordinates; name of nearest village or town; name, description or number of roads, mountains or other landmarks; type of grave [shallow - deep - surface]; type of position [infantry, field artillery, etc.]). If recovered from a vehicle, tank or plane, give position therein

6827 II and 6828 II CT 537676 Sokkogae, Korea

Pork Chop Hill 234 Shallow grave (unmarked) Infantry

Identification media found in grave and surrounding area (Include serial numbers found on vehicles, tanks, aircraft and weapons)

Remains were found to be clothed in the following: 1 HBT jacket; 1 white cotton T-shirt; white cotton shorts; 1 pr. HBT trousers; 1 web belt w/buckle; 1 pr. combat boots size 8½C; 1 pr. wool socks; 1 M-1 cartridge belt w/scabbard and first aid pouch w/packet.

RECOVERED WITH REMAINS (Use Reverse Side for Additional Space)		SPACE FOR USE OF UNIT MAKING FINAL DISPOSITION
		Unit designation
Recovery Number	Evacuation Number	Identified as (Name-grade-service number)
1352/293	6310/293	
1353/293	6311/293	
1355/293	6313/293	
1356/293	6314/293	
1357/293	6315/293	
Recovered by (Name-grade-service number and organization): CARL JONES, Pfc, RA 34568761, 293rd QM RD Co.		Signature
Received at Collecting Point by (Name-grade-service number and organization): ROBERT I. SMITH, Sfc., RA 36214098, 293rd QM RD Co.		Signature
Officer-In-Charge (Name-grade and branch of service): HERMAN E. COLLINS, Capt, QMC 293rd QM RD Co.		Signature

DD FORM 567, 1 Feb 56 Edition of 1 Sep 51 is obsolete. (Items underscore are sample entries only)

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Figure 22. Record of recovery of remains.

(3) The headquarters having geographical responsibility for final search in a particular area will prepare and forward field search cases to appropriate graves registration units in order that they may conduct proper search on a map sheet or other geographical area basis. The field search case will include a map overlay (fig. 23) of the area to be searched, brief narrative of the battle engagement and air crashes, and appropriate rosters of dead and missing personnel to be accounted for in the area concerned. After search is completed in the area, a map overlay (fig. 24) will be drawn of the area searched. Information must be recorded on the overlay indicating dates of search, search team numbers, grid coordinates, and name of organization or unit conducting the search.

(4) The method of searching the area indicated on the map overlay depends on the extent of search required in that particular area. Areas in which heavy casualties occurred as a result of intense fighting in close combat, for example, require that search teams make a thorough search by covering every foot of the entire area. Search in areas of this type must be conducted by employment of search teams in a formation similar to the skirmish line method used in military tactics except that personnel are skirmished in sufficiently close formation to insure that each foot of the area is covered. Any disturbance of the ground must be completely dug, and particular emphasis must be placed on searching along fences, behind banks and walls, in demolished buildings and bunkers, and other places affording concealment for troops. A thorough search must be made to locate identifying media, personal effects, and missing portions of remains.

b. Recovery. Removal of remains from place of recovery in the area clearance phase will be accomplished in substantially the same manner as described in paragraph 43*b* for post-combat recovery.

(1) Tentative identification will be accomplished, if possible, at place of recovery. Remains will be tagged with a recovery number and an evacuation number and placed in a human remains pouch. Personal effects found on the remains and all other articles of identifying value are placed in an effects bag which is sealed and securely attached to the remains. When exhumation of remains is required, procedures will be followed as described in paragraphs 71 and 72.

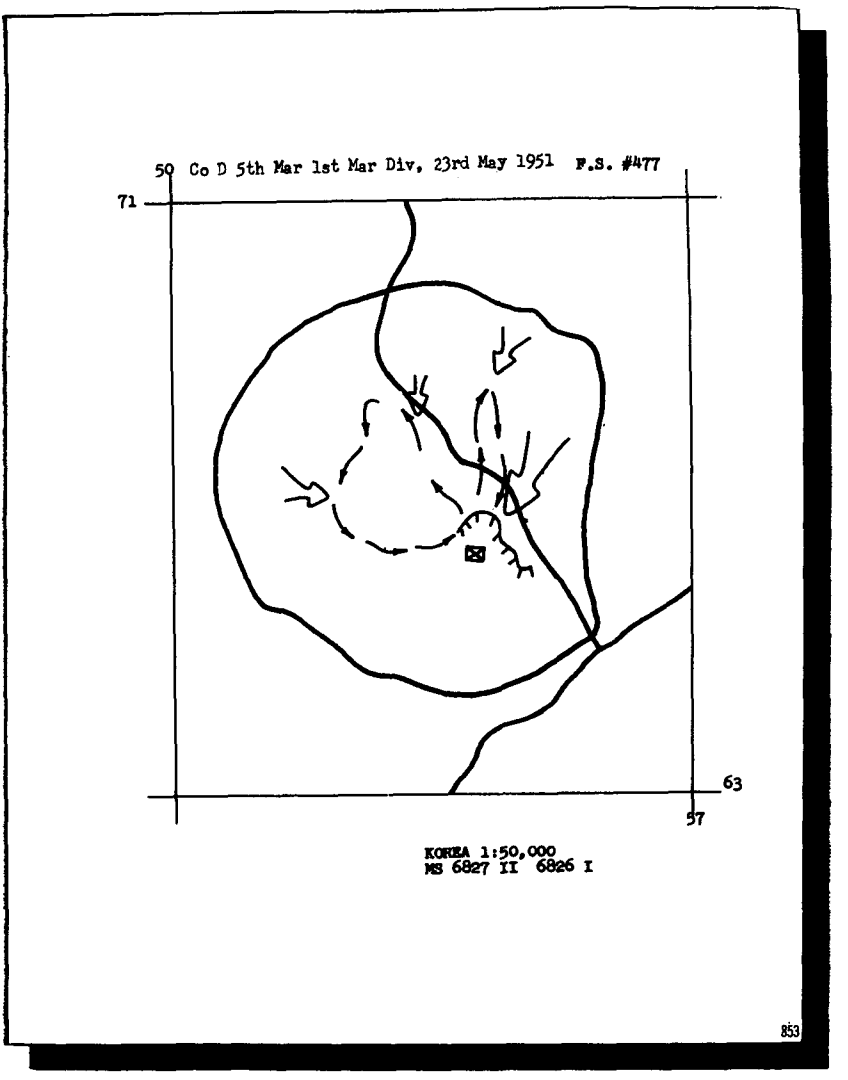

Figure 23. Map overlay indicating area to be searched.

(2) An area sketch (fig. 25) will be prepared showing the recovery site. A recovery site sketch (fig. 26) must also be prepared showing in detail the location of remains actually recovered. The number appearing on the individual tag fastened to each remains must be recorded on the recovery site sketch opposite the mark representing the location of the particular remains. Information must be recorded on both the area and recovery site sketches indicating the grid coordinates, search and recovery case number, organizational element of the

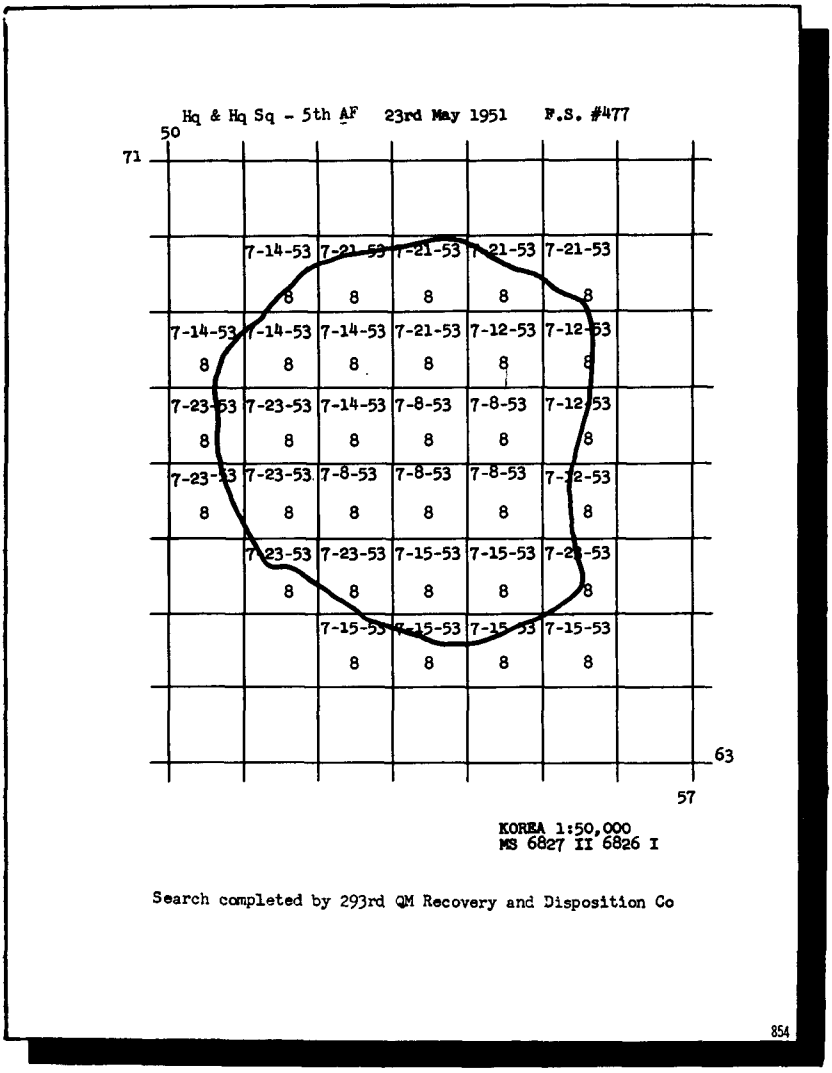

Figure 24. Map overlay indicating area searched.

search and recovery team, and total number of remains located in the area shown on the sketch.

c. Records.

(1) DD Form 896 (Field Search Record) (fig. 27 and par. 86), will be prepared for each casualty appearing on the roster contained in the field search case. An entry must be made on this record to show that remains were located or that the search was negative. Information based on data obtained from records of local authorities regarding

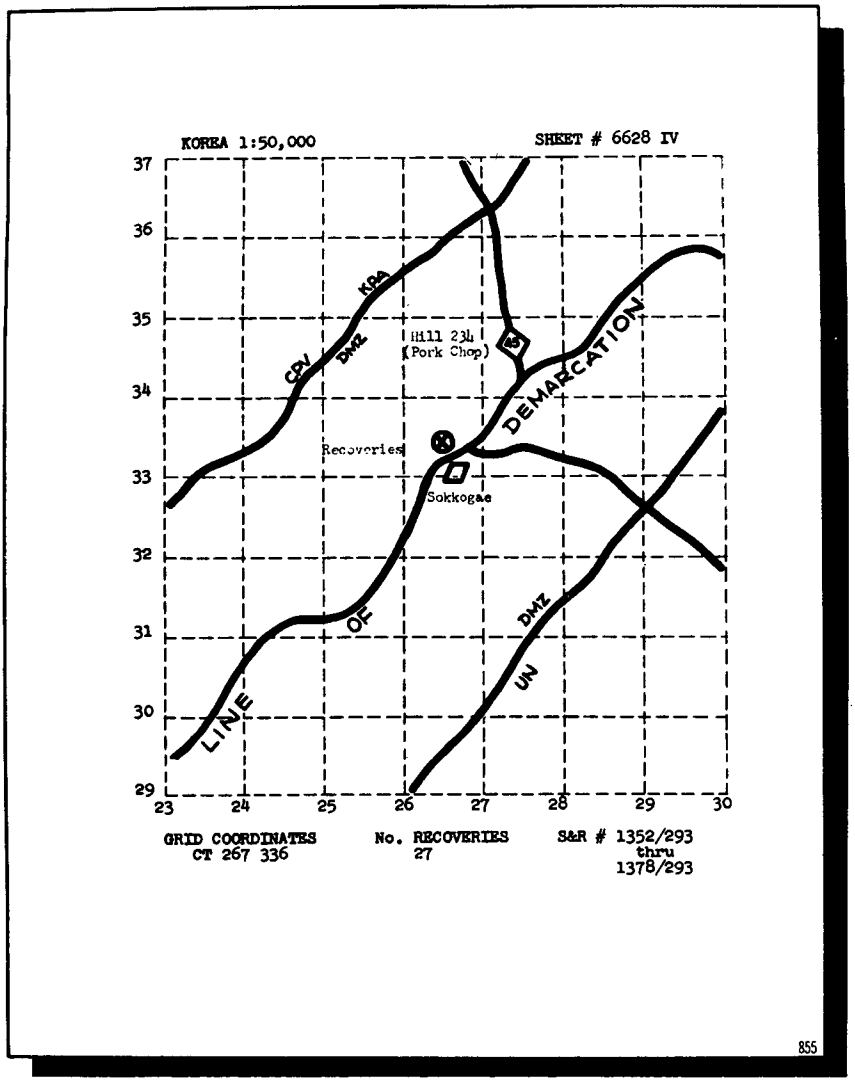

Figure 25. Area sketch showing recovery site.

circumstances of death and burial must also be entered in the field search record. The completed field search records, map overlays of the area searched, and sketches of the area and recovery sites will be furnished the graves registration offices of the headquarters having geographical responsibility. Upon receipt of these records, information relative to areas searched will be extracted from the map overlays and transposed (by crosshatching or shading) to respective map sheet overlay of the scale in use. When each map sheet has been completed, this information will in turn be transposed to a master control map.

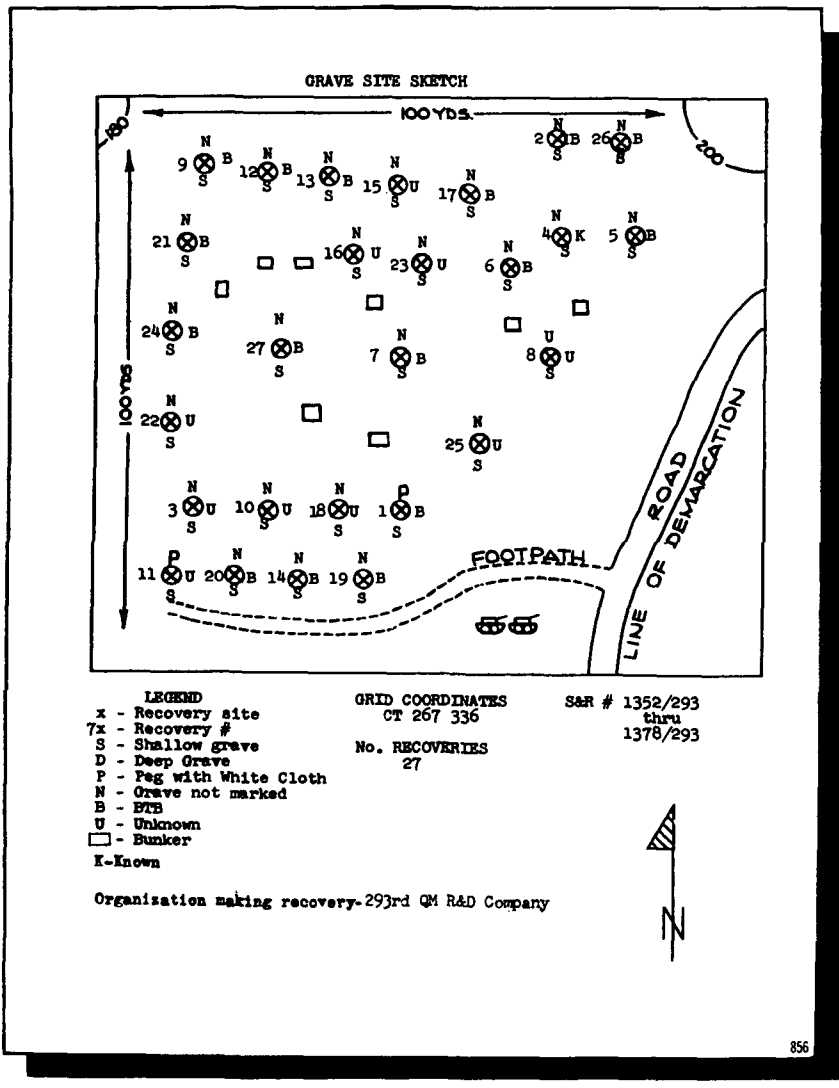

Figure 26. Recovery site sketch showing location of remains recovered.

The original DD Forms 896 will be forwarded to the Joint Central Graves Registration Office in the theater for retention in the individual deceased personnel (293) file.

(2) A statement of area clearance (fig. 28) will be prepared and signed by the graves registration officer of the headquarters having geographical responsibility at the time the search is completed. This statement will be forwarded through channels to The Armed Services Graves Registration Office (CONUS).

FIELD SEARCH RECORD

Check One
[X] INITIAL SEARCH
[ ] RE-SEARCH

Casualty (Or missing segment of)	Grade	Service Number
Gomez, Jose	Pvt	US 50191666

Organization	Date killed or missing
Co I. 7th Inf Regt. 3rd Div.	23 May 1951

Field Search Number	Search & Recovery No.	Place of Recovery
477	1355/293	Near Sokkogae, Korea

Map sheet and scale	Grid coordinates	Date of Recovery	Date of original Recovery if Re-search
6827 II and 6826 I Korea 1:50,000	CT 537676	23 July 53	N/A

Pertinent information on original Recovery if Re-search
N/A

Missing segments if applicable
N/A

Detailed description of search and findings (include dates of search)
METHOD OF SEARCH:
1. Interrogation, questioning and obtaining statements from Koreans.

2. Physical search, excavating all foxholes and other areas indicating possible presence of remains.

FINDINGS:

1. Results of Interrogation:
As the team worked thru the case area of F. S. #477, interpreters were used to interrogate Korean civilians as to knowledge of any American remains being buried in the vicinity. No leads were uncovered thru interrogation.

2. Results of Physical Search:
The entire case area of F. S. #477 as outlined in blue was covered by skirmish line formation. The search team, composed of team leader Pfc Jones, Sgt Snider, six (6) other American soldiers, and one (1) Korean, spent one (1) week in systematically clearing all foxholes, trenches, and bunkers in area.
Remains were located in shallow grave approximately 1 mile north of the village of Sokkogae, Korea. Tentative identification based on identification tags and personal effects found with the remains.

DATES OF SEARCH: 8, 12, 14, 15, 21 and 23 Jul 53.

A thorough search for the remains of this casualty (or missing segment) has been completed, and all data pertinent to search recorded above.

Name, Grade, Service Number and Organization	Verified by (Name, Grade and Organization)
CARL JONES, Pfc, RA 3456876 293rd QM SD Co.	CHARLES H. DIXON, 1st Lt, QMC 293rd QM RD Co.

Date	Signature	Date	Signature
30 July 53	/s/ Carl Jones	30 July 53	/s/ Charles H. Dixon

DD FORM 896, 1 Jan 58 Previous edition of this form is obsolete. (Items underscored are sample entries only)

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Figure 27. Field search record.

(3) DD Form 567 (Record of Recovery of Remains) (fig. 22 and par. 80), must be prepared for each remains recovered. The field search case number prefixed with the letters FSC will be indicated on the form. The exact location of the place of recovery or burial (indicated by map coordinates) and a complete description of all identifying media recovered must be recorded on the record of recovery. Data obtained from records of local authorities concerning circumstances of death and burial

will be noted on the record. For each isolated burial, a sketch of the grave location must accompany the record of recovery to the cemetery or final processing point. DD Form 567 will be forwarded with the remains to the cemetery or final processing point where additional information is recorded concerning identification of the remains.

45. Air Crash Recovery

Recovery operations following aircraft crashes should be carefully planned and executed due to the devastation usually resulting from such crashes. The method of recovery and removal of remains at the crash site is a major factor in the ultimate segregation and identification of the casualties. In recovering remains from an air crash, procedures outlined for the recovery of remains during combat, post combat, and area clearance phases, as applicable, should, when consistent with the tactical and logistical situation, be followed as described in paragraphs 38 through 44. Air crash recovery procedures are subject to the limitations set forth below.

a. Guards. If available, guards will be posted at the crash site to prevent unauthorized personnel from handling the remains, personal effects, or parts of the plane.

b. Search of Area. The area will be systematically searched to locate all remains and personal effects prior to commencement of recovery operations. The area of search should be extended beyond the immediate disaster area in order to locate remains, or portions thereof, and personal effects, which may have been thrown clear of the wreckage area.

c. Photographs. Photographs will be taken of the crash site to assist in identification. The number of photographs and the angles at which they are taken will depend upon the condition of the crash site and the terrain. Particular emphasis should be placed on portions of the aircraft which bear squadron or group markings and aircraft numbers.

d. Handling Remains. No attempt will be made to articulate or segregate remains at the site. Medical personnel should be present to prepare medical tags. Clothing, helmets, and other items of military equipment will not be removed from the remains. Remains will be placed in a human remains pouch (if available) or securely wrapped in a shelter half, mattress cover, or blanket, and tagged with a recovery number before removal from the crash site. Each separate group of commingled remains will be tagged with an individual recovery number. Dismembered portions of remains

HEADQUARTERS
KOREAN COMMUNICATIONS ZONE
QUARTERMASTER GRAVES REGISTRATION SERVICE
APO 234

1 November 1953

STATEMENT OF AREA CLEARANCE

1. The records of this office indicate that units of the American Graves Registration Service conducted a thorough search of the following area for remains of American and Allied dead and to the best of my knowledge and belief all the recoverable remains known to be in this area have been recovered.

6820 II	AMS Series L751	Korea 1:50,000
(map sheet no.)	(series)	(scale)

2. The area identified by the Map Sheet listed above has been determined "CLEARED" and no further organized searches will be conducted in this area.

J. K. Conrad
J. K. CONRAD
Major QMC
Graves Registration Officer

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Figure 28. Statement of area clearance.

are not assigned a recovery number but must be tagged with information indicating their relative position to numbered remains. At the cemetery or processing point, an effort is made to associate dismembered portions with remains to which they belong. Tags fastened to remains or portions of remains removed from the aircraft should contain information indicating their position in the plane.

e. Sketch of Area.

(1) The position of the remains and other factors in relation

to the scene are most important clues to identity. A detailed sketch (fig. 29) of the area should be made indicating the following information:

(*a*) Direction of north.

(*b*) Direction of impact of the aircraft.

(*c*) Location of major parts of the aircraft.

(*d*) Location of remains and their tag numbers (recovery subnumbers).

(*e*) Location of scattered effects and their tag numbers.

(*f*) Other information considered pertinent.

(2) The search and recovery case number should be recorded on the sketch. The location of each remains is indicated by an X mark, and recovery numbers are entered opposite each mark corresponding to the numbered tag fastened to each remains. Dismembered portions of remains are described in the sketch as "skull fragments found," "portions of charred fibula," and "tibia found here," etc. Alphabetical letters are used to designate the location of personal effects other than those found on the remains.

f. Personal Effects. Personal effects and other identifying media found on the remains should be sealed in an effects bag and kept with the remains to which they belong. The same recovery number assigned to the remains must be recorded on the tag fastened to the effects bag. Personal effects other than those found on the remains are sealed in effects bags and tagged alphabetically. These letters are assigned to separate effects items as indicated in figure 29.

g. Records. The case record of an aircraft crash will include DD Form 567 (fig. 22), and DD Forms 890 through 894, as applicable (figs. 34–36, 45 and 49), for each remains, a listing of passengers, and sketches showing the location of the recoveries. Only one case number will be assigned to each air crash record. Individual remains and groups of intermingled remains will be distinguished by subnumbers assigned to the remains at the crash site. The case number and subnumbers, including organization number, will be recorded on DD Form 567 and allied papers. The individual DD Form 567 should include a clear, concise statement as to how, where, and when the crash occurred. The terrain and condition of the aircraft should be described. An explanation should be given as to how the recovery was made and the steps taken to prevent loss of identity and personal effects. A summary of recovery activities may be included in the case record to bring out additional information not covered in the individual forms.

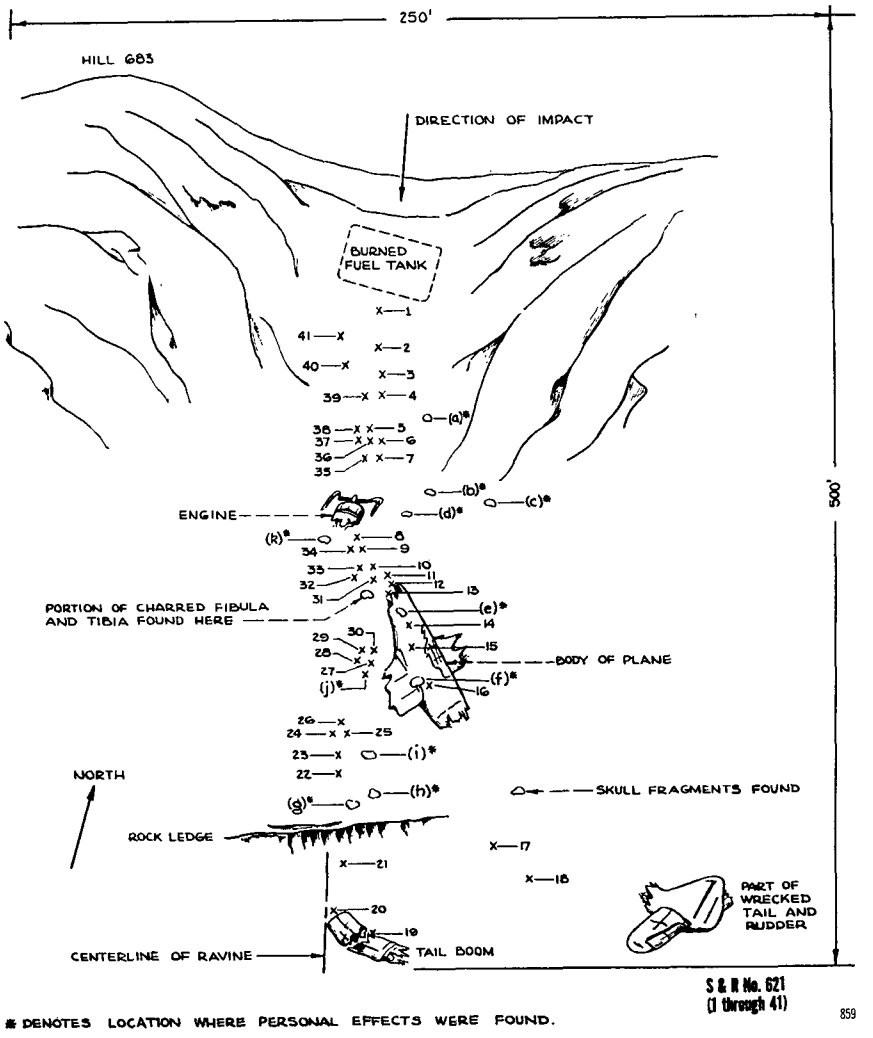

Figure 29. Air crash recovery site section.

Statements of persons having information pertinent to the crash may be included.

Section III. EVACUATION AND COLLECTING POINTS

46. Evacuation of Remains

Evacuation is the movement of remains from place of death through evacuation channels to a cemetery. Remains recovered under the combat and post-combat phases are normally evacuated to a collecting point specified in administrative orders. Remains recovered under the organized area search and recovery phase are

generally evacuated to a collecting point established in the locality where the remains are recovered. Evacuation direct from place of recovery to a cemetery may be accomplished when death has occurred near a cemetery.

47. Care of Remains

Remains should be covered at all times while being transported. A poncho, blanket, shelter half, or other suitable covering is generally used in transporting the remains. The human remains pouch, if available, will be used. Proper respect for the dead will be shown at all times. Protection of personal effects and identifying media requires military escorts and/or guards.

48. Collecting Points

a. Location of Collecting Points. In the channel of evacuation to the cemetery, remains may be shipped through one or more collecting points depending upon the distance involved between the place of recovery and the cemetery. Locations of collecting points for the reception, identification, and evacuation of the dead are given in administrative orders of the appropriate headquarters so that the information will be available to all interested combat and service organizations. Normally the collecting point is moved, as the tactical situation demands, where it can best serve the troops. Road guide signs indicating the location of the collecting point for using units must be prepared and erected as soon as possible. Collecting points are also established under an organized area search and serve as clearing points for all remains recovered in a particular area.

b. Identification of Remains.

(1) At the first collecting point to which remains are evacuated by recovery personnel (including recoveries accomplished under an organized area search), graves registration personnel are responsible for interrogation of personnel delivering the remains to obtain information concerning identification. Identification tags will not be removed, and if remains have not been previously tagged, an emergency medical tag is prepared by medical personnel and attached to the remains.

(2) The remains and identifying media are thoroughly examined for identification purposes. When the officer in charge of the collecting point determines there is insufficient evidence of identity, fingerprints will be taken of the remains and personnel should be called, if possible, to personally identify the remains and execute DD Form

REGISTER OF REMAINS | Report No. 23 | Collecting Point 1 | Location CT 5565 | Organization 293rd RD Co | Page No. 1 | No. of Pages 1 | Date 23 July 53

Evacuation Number	Collecting Point X-Number or Name, Grade & Svc No.	Organization	Search and Recovery Number	Location of Recovery Grid Coord	Manner of Identification	Name of Person and Unit Recovering Body	Pers Effects Seal No.	Date Recovered	Previous Evacuation Number (if any)	Unit Received From	Remains Evacuated To
6310/293/23	John Doe, Sgt, US33737087	Co I 7th Inf	1352/293	CT 537676	ID Tags	JOHN SNIDER, Sgt 293rd RD Co.	6110	23 Jul 53	N/A	293rd RD Co	UNMC Miryang
6311/293/23	Samuel Thomas son, YN2, 8524599	66 SB Bn (Spec)	1353/293	CT 537676	ID Tags	CARL JONES, PFC 293rd RD Co.	6111	23 Jul 53	N/A	293rd RD Co	UNMC Miryang
6312/293/23	X-60	N/A	1354/293	CT 537676	N/A	JOHN SNIDER, SGT 293rd RD Co.	6112	23 Jul 53	N/A	293rd RD Co	UNMC Miryang
6313/293/23	Jose Gomez, Pvt, 50191666	Co I 7th Inf	1355/293	CT 537676	ID Tags Pers Effs	CARL JONES, PFC 293rd RD Co.	6113	23 Jul 53	N/A	293rd RD Co	UNMC Miryang
6314/293/23	Carl J. Smith, Pfc, 656369	Co D, 5th Mar, 1st Mar Div	1356/293	CT 537676	ID Tags	CARL JONES, PFC 293rd RD Co.	6114	23 Jul 53	N/A	293rd RD Co	UNMC Miryang
6315/293/23	Eric Anderson, Sgt, AF 16127309	Hq&Hq Sq 5th AF	1357/293	CT 537676	ID Tags	JOHN SNIDER, SGT 293rd RD Co.	6115	23 Jul 53	N/A	293rd RD Co	UNMC Miryang

DD FORM 1077, 1 Jan 58 Replaces DA Form 1313-R, 1 Feb 56, which is obsolete. (Items underscored are sample entries only)

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Figure 30. Register of remains.

565 (Statement of Recognition) (fig. 19). Fingerprints will be taken of all remains at the collecting point where circumstances indicate that, due to length of time or distance involved, the fingers will decompose prior to arrival of remains at the cemetery. (Fingerprinting is described in app. III.)

(3) The manner in which a determination of identity was made prior to arrival of remains at the collecting point, and any additional information discovered as a result of an examination of the remains and effects must be recorded on DD Form 1077 (Register of Remains) (fig. 30).

c. Register of Remains. The register of remains must be maintained at the first collecting point to which remains are evacuated (including evacuations under area search) and at subsequent collecting points to which remains are delivered. This form will be prepared in duplicate on a daily basis. A new sheet will be started each day that remains are received. Report number one (1) will be assigned to all sheets of the register listing remains received on the first day, report number two (2) for all remains registered on the second day, and so forth. Duplicate copies of the register should be forwarded on the day following receipt of remains but not later than 5 days from that date to the graves registration officer of the headquarters having geographical responsibility in the area concerned.

d. Evacuation Number. The officer in charge of the collecting point will be responsible for assigning and entering on the register of remains an evacuation number for each remains received. Evacuation numbers are assigned at each collecting point in consecutive order starting with number one (1) for the first remains received, followed by the number of the unit or organization operating the collecting point, and the applicable report number, e.g., 1/293/1. Evacuation numbers are recorded on the medical tag or other record which accompanies the remains through evacuation channels.

e. Collecting Point X Number. Collecting point X numbers are assigned in consecutive order starting with number one (1) for the first unidentified remains received at the collecting point. The collecting point X number will be recorded on the medical tag and entered on the register of remains. Evacuation numbers must be assigned to unidentified remains in addition to the designated collecting point X number.

f. Convoy List. DD Form 1075 (Convoy List of Remains) (fig.

31), will be prepared listing the name or collecting point X number of each remains evacuated from the collecting point. The list must also include the evacuation number assigned to each remains as well as the service number, if applicable. Other information will include organization submitting list, date of shipment, place from which remains were shipped, number of trucks used, and convoy truck number. The officer in charge of the collecting point or cemetery to which remains are evacuated will be responsible for checking the list and receipting for the remains delivered. The signed receipt must be returned to the organization or element from which the remains were shipped.

g. Personal Effects and Equipment.

(1) Personal effects may be removed and examined for identification purposes but must not be separated from the remains in the channels of evacuation to the cemetery. An inventory of effects, DD Form 1076 (Record of Personal Effects—Military Operations) (fig. 32), will be prepared at the collecting point, listing all personal effects *recovered* with the remains. When effects are not received with the remains, proper notation must be entered on this record concerning the reason for nondelivery of the effects. The effects and original copy of the form are placed in a personal effects bag that is sealed with a numbered metal seal. This bag is securely fastened to the human remains pouch (when available) or to the remains in such a manner as to insure proper safeguard against loss, pilferage, or damage by body fluids or the elements. A duplicate copy of DD Form 1076 is forwarded with the remains in the channel of evacuation to the cemetery. The officer in charge of each collecting point will receipt for the effects by proper notation on the duplicate copy.

(2) Clothing and individual equipment will not be separated from the remains at the collecting point. The serial numbers of weapons found with the remains will be recorded on DD Form 567 (Record of Recovery of Remains) (fig. 22), when identity of the remains is incomplate or unknown.

h. Record of Recovery of Remains. DD Form 567 (Record of Recovery of Remains) (fig. 22), is prepared at the first collecting point for each remains received with incomplete or no evidence of identity. This record must also be prepared at the collecting point for all remains recovered under the organized area clearance

phase, regardless of the availability of identifying media. The original penciled copy of the record of recovery of remains must accompany the remains through evacuation channels to a final processing point or place of temporary interment.

CONVOY LIST OF REMAINS

PAGE NO. 1 | NO. OF PAGES 10

TO: UNMC Miryang, Korea

FROM: 293rd QM RD Co

DATE OF SHIPMENT: 24 July 1953

NUMBER OF TRUCKS: 3

SECTION I					SECTION II (For Cemetery Disinterment Only)			
TRUCK NO.	EVACUATION NO.	NAME, GRADE & SERVICE NUMBER OR COLLECTING POINT X-NUMBER	ORGANIZATION SHIPPING REMAINS	PERSONAL EFFECTS SEAL NO.	CEMETERY	PLOT	ROW	GRAVE
1	6310/293/23	John Doe Sgt US 33737087	Co I 7th Inf	6110				
	6311/293/23	Samuel Thomason YN2 8524599	66 SB Bn(S)	6111				
	6312/293/23	X-60	Co I 7th Inf	6112				
	6313/293/23	Jose Gomez Pvt	Co I 7th Inf	6113				
	6314/293/23	Carl J. Smith Pfc 656369	Co D 5th Mar 1st MD	6114				
	6315/293/23	Eric Anderson Sgt 6127309	H&H Sq 5th AF	6115				

DATE CONVOY LEFT	NAME & GRADE OF OIC OF CONVOY	DATE CONVOY ARRIVED	The remains listed above have been received.
24 July 53	CLYDE DEXTER, 1st Lt	24 July 53	NAME & GRADE OF OIC AT RECEIVING POINT: JOHN N GRAVES, Capt.
Time: 0900	SIGNATURE: Clyde Dexter	Time: 1000	SIGNATURE: John N. Graves

DD FORM 1075, 1 Jan 58 Replaces DA Form 1310-R, 1 Feb 56, which is obsolete.

NOTE: Items underscored are sample entries only

Figure 31. Convoy list.

RECORD OF PERSONAL EFFECTS - MILITARY OPERATIONS (See Instructions on Reverse Side)		PAGE NO. 1	NO. OF PAGES 1
STATUS OF OWNER			
1. LAST NAME-FIRST NAME-MIDDLE INITIAL *EVAC # 8919*	2. GRADE	3. SERVICE NUMBER	
4. ORGANIZATION AND STATION OR APO	5. STATUS	6. DATE OF STATUS	
EFFECTS DATA			
7. PLACE OF RECOVERY *CT 267 336 - Effects found with remains*		8. DATE OF RECOVERY *2 Jan 58*	

9. INVENTORY OF EFFECTS		10. DISPOSITION OF EFFECTS	
QUANTITY	ITEM	FOR USE OF THEATER EFFECTS DEPOT	FOR USE OF CONUS EFFECTS OFFICE
2	*Paper tags (improvised) inscribed "BTB REED, Arthur D. AF 16320978*		
1	*Miniture lock*		
1	*Chain, damaged*		
2	*Keys, w/o numbers*		

11. TOTAL AMOUNT OF CASH OR EQUIVALENT	*$ None*	12. EFFECTS SHIPPED TO *Central Identification Unit, Kokura, Japan*
13. DATE SHIPPED *4 Jan 58*	14. SEAL NUMBER *3789*	
15. THE ABOVE INVENTORY OF EFFECTS OF PERSON NAMED IN ITEM 1 ABOVE COMPRISES (Check one): ☐ All known effects ☐ All known effects except those removed from remains ☒ All known effects removed from remains		NAME, GRADE, AND ORGANIZATION *HARVEY T. RICE, 1st Lt, 293rd QM GR Co.* SIGNATURE AND DATE *Harvey T. Rice 6 Jan 1958*

DD FORM 1076, 1 Jan 58 Replaces DA Form 1327-R, 1 Feb 56, which is obsolete.

Note: Entries in italics are sample entries only.

A—Front

Figure 32. Record of Personal Effects—Military Operations.

INSTRUCTIONS

THIS FORM WILL BE PREPARED IN AT LEAST FOUR COPIES AND AS MANY ADDITIONAL COPIES AS ARE REQUIRED. THE ORIGINAL AND ONE COPY WILL BE FORWARDED WITH THE PERSONAL EFFECTS. ONE COPY WILL BE MAILED IMMEDIATELY TO THE APPROPRIATE EFFECTS OFFICE IN CONUS, AND ONE COPY WILL BE RETAINED BY THE PREPARING UNIT. IN THE CASE OF PERSONAL EFFECTS REMOVED FROM REMAINS, AN EXTRA COPY WILL BE PREPARED AND FORWARDED TO THE AREA GRAVES REGISTRATION OFFICE.

ITEMS 1 - 4 Complete in full.

ITEMS 5 & 6 The status of owner and date of such status will be shown in all cases (killed, missing, POW, etc.)

ITEMS 7 & 8 The source of personal effects (i.e., found on remains recovered from unit or warehouse storage) and date of recovery will be indicated in all cases. When personal effects are recovered from the remains, the cemetery, plot, row and grave number or evacuation number will be shown.

ITEM 9 Describe all articles completely (including serial numbers where applicable), especially items of high intrinsic or sentimental value. Indicate dollar amounts of funds, and serial number, date, office of issue and payee for negotiable instruments such as money orders, checks, bonds, etc.

NOTE: A SEPARATE RECORD WILL BE PREPARED FOR PERSONAL EFFECTS REMOVED FROM REMAINS.

ITEM 10 The theater effects depot will indicate opposite the effects listed in Item 9 the result of verification of the effects received. Discrepancies will be noted. When effects are prepared for shipment to the appropriate Effects Office in CONUS, the appropriate shipment number, date and mode of shipment will be entered in this item and actions dated and signed by processing officer.

ITEM 11 Do not include value of foreign currency, Foreign currency will be listed separately in Item 9.

ITEMS 12 - 14 Specify the unit or organization to which the effects are being shipped by the inventorying officer, date shipped and seal number.

ITEM 15 The officer FIRST collecting the effects will complete Item 15, and affix his signature to ALL copies.

NOTE: The above instructions constitute a part of this form, and will be reproduced on the reverse side of the form in all cases.

B—Back

Figure 32—Continued.

CHAPTER 4

IDENTIFICATION

Section I. GENERAL

49. Scope

Identification of the dead is a continuing process from the time remains are recovered until positive identity is established. In order to achieve the maximum identification of remains, extreme care must be exercised by all concerned; and particular emphasis must be placed on the importance of collecting, safeguarding, examining, evaluating, and recording all identifying media from the time remains are recovered until interment has been made in a cemetery. The manner in which all personnel involved fulfill their responsibilities has a direct bearing on the efficiency and accuracy of positive identifications required prior to delivery of remains to the next of kin.

a. Initial Phase. The *initial phase* of identifications begins at the place of recovery, extends through the channels of evacuation, and is completed with the processing of remains at the cemetery. Portions of the initial phase of identification prior to arrival of remains at the cemetery have been discussed in chapter 3 under the search, recovery, and evacuation phase of graves registration service. At the cemetery, a final effort is made by graves registration personnel to establish identity of the remains as described in paragraphs 52 through 59.

b. Final Phase. The *final phase* of identification covers the complete technical processing of remains at a central identification laboratory by qualified technicians as described in TM 10–286 (Identification of Deceased Personnel).

50. Identifying Media

The term identifying media includes all articles found on or associated with the remains, and all other media that give clues to the identity of remains. The types of identifying media discussed in paragraph 55 should be used by all personnel, whenever available, for identification purposes.

51. Importance

The following points are most important in identification procedures:

a. Thoroughness and utmost resourcefulness in examining all possible clues to identification.

b. Care in preserving all identifying media.

c. Thoroughness and accuracy in the preparation of forms and reports in connection with identification.

d. Use of personal identification when feasible. An individual acquainted with the deceased should verify the identification, if possible, and accomplish a statement of recognition.

Section II. IDENTIFICATION AT THE CEMETERY

52. General

At the cemetery, a complete processing of remains will be accomplished by graves registration personnel in a final effort to identify remains prior to temporary interment. Identification processing at the cemetery must include an examination of remains and identifying data, fingerprinting, dental charting, photographing of remains, and preparation of records to the extent indicated in the following paragraphs. In addition to these procedures, a comparison must be made between casualty records and information reported by recovery personnel. This comparison should be studied for agreement of such data as place of death reported and actual recovery location, cause of death reported, and cause of death apparent on examination of the remains.

53. Receipt of Remains

The convoy list will be verified, and pertinent information for each remains received will be recorded on DD Form 1079 (Cemetery Register) (fig. 33). Each remains is tagged with an individual processing number. The remains are then assigned to a processing team at the processing tent. The processing number is identified with a particular remains and must be recorded on the cemetery register and all processing records associated with the remains.

54. Examination of Identifying Media

a. Personal Effects. In the processing tent, personal effects are removed from the remains and examined for identification information. A complete description of each article is recorded on DD Form 890 (Record of Identification Processing—Effects and

CEMETERY REGISTER

Name of Cemetery: USMC | Location: Miryang, Korea | Organization Operating Cemetery: 168th QM RD Co | Page No. 10 | No. of Pages

Cemetery Processing Number	Evacuation No. and/or Search and Recovery No.	Collecting Point X-No. or Name, Grade and Service Number	Br of Svc (Nationality if Allied or Enemy)	Organization	Pers Effects Seal No.	Date of Interment in Cemetery	Cemetery X-No. (if unknown remains)	Plot	Row	Grave
100	6310/293/23	John Doe Sgt US 33737087	Army	Co I 7th Inf	6110	26 July 53		A	2	7
101	6311/293/23	Samuel Thomason YN2 8524599	Navy	66 SB Bn (Spec)	6111	26 July 53		A	2	8
102	6312/293/23	X-60		Co I 7th Inf	6112	26 July 53	X-4	A	2	9
103	6313/293/23	Jose Gomez Pvt US 50 191 666	Army	Co I 7th Inf	6113	26 July 53		A	2	10
104	6314/293/23	Carl J. Smith Pfc 656369	USMC	Co D 5th Mar 1st Mar Div	6114	26 July 53		A	2	11
105	6315/293/23	Eric Anderson SGT AF 16127309	Air Force	Hq&Hq Sq 5th AF	6115	26 July 53		A	2	12

DD FORM 1079, 1 Jan 58 Replaces DA Form 1308-R, 1 Feb 56, which is obsolete. (Items underscored are sample entries only)

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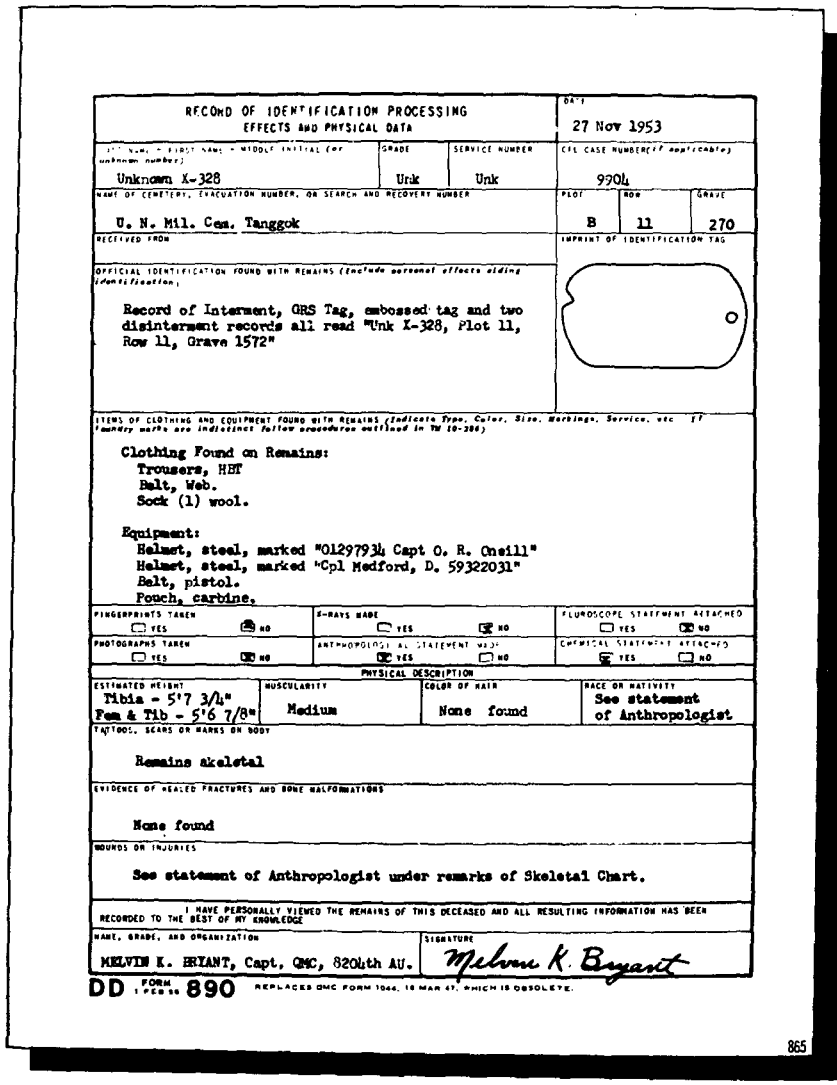
Figure 33. Cemetery register.



RECORD OF IDENTIFICATION PROCESSING
EFFECTS AND PHYSICAL DATA

DATE: 27 Nov 1953

NAME (LAST NAME - FIRST NAME - MIDDLE INITIAL (or unknown number)): Unknown X-328
GRADE: Unk
SERVICE NUMBER: Unk
CIL CASE NUMBER (If applicable): 9904

NAME OF CEMETERY, EVACUATION NUMBER, OR SEARCH AND RECOVERY NUMBER: U. N. Mil. Cem. Tanggok
PLOT: B
ROW: 11
GRAVE: 270

RECEIVED FROM:
IMPRINT OF IDENTIFICATION TAG:

OFFICIAL IDENTIFICATION FOUND WITH REMAINS (Include personal effects aiding identification):
Record of Interment, GRS Tag, embossed tag and two disinterment records all read "Unk X-328, Plot 11, Row 11, Grave 1572"

ITEMS OF CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT FOUND WITH REMAINS (Indicate Type, Color, Size, Markings, Service, etc. If laundry marks are indistinct follow procedure outlined in TM 10-286)
Clothing Found on Remains:
Trousers, HBT
Belt, Web.
Sock (1) wool.

Equipment:
Helmet, steel, marked "01297934 Capt O. R. Oneill"
Helmet, steel, marked "Cpl Medford, D. 59322031"
Belt, pistol.
Pouch, carbine.

FINGERPRINTS TAKEN: ☐ YES ☒ NO
X-RAYS MADE: ☐ YES ☐ NO
FLUOROSCOPE STATEMENT ATTACHED: ☐ YES ☒ NO
PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN: ☐ YES ☒ NO
ANTHROPOLOGIST'S STATEMENT MADE: ☒ YES ☐ NO
CHEMICAL STATEMENT ATTACHED: ☒ YES ☐ NO

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

ESTIMATED HEIGHT	MUSCULARITY	COLOR OF HAIR	RACE OR NATIVITY
Tibia - 5'7 3/4" Fem & Tib - 5'6 7/8"	Medium	None found	See statement of Anthropologist

TATTOOS, SCARS OR MARKS ON BODY:
Remains skeletal

EVIDENCE OF HEALED FRACTURES AND BONE MALFORMATIONS:
None found

WOUNDS OR INJURIES:
See statement of Anthropologist under remarks of Skeletal Chart.

I HAVE PERSONALLY VIEWED THE REMAINS OF THIS DECEASED AND ALL RESULTING INFORMATION HAS BEEN RECORDED TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE

NAME, GRADE, AND ORGANIZATION: MELVIN K. BRYANT, Capt, QMC, 820kth AU.
SIGNATURE: Melvin K. Bryant

DD FORM 1 FEB 51 890 REPLACES QMC FORM 1044, 18 MAR 47, WHICH IS OBSOLETE.

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Figure 34. Record of identification processing—effects and physical data.

Physical Data) (fig. 34). Personal effects items that may furnish information of a helpful nature in identifying remains include drivers' licenses, social security cards, birth certificates; and personal articles such as wallets, diaries, notebooks, letters, engraved jewelry, and fountain pens or mechanical pencils with the owner's name inscribed thereon.

b. Individual Clothing and Equipment.

(1) *Clothing sizes and markings.* All laundry and manufacturer's marks, clothing sizes, and other markings

found on clothing and equipment must be recorded on DD Form 890. Laundry marks must be used cautiously as identifying media since clothing exchange in connection with bath service is a frequent practice in combat areas. Serial numbers on weapons and equipment are valuable in establishing association or identification and must be accurately recorded on DD Form 890.

(2) *Identification tags.* The two identification tags worn as prescribed are important items of equipment used in identification of the dead. An imprint of the tag is made on DD Form 890, and pertinent information concerning the tag is recorded on the form.

c. Military Records. Military records often used to assist in establishment of identification consist of military identification cards, emergency medical tags, pay books or pay data cards, and motor vehicle operators' permits. The emergency medical tag is important as an adjunct of identification when signed by authorized medical personnel. When it is necessary for the attached medical personnel of graves registration units to complete the emergency medical tag, the cause of death will be determined as accurately as possible, prefixed by the letters KIA if the deceased has been killed in action, or DOW if death was due to wounds. An individual who dies as a result of a battle wound or injury prior to reaching a medical treatment facility will be regarded as killed in action.

d. Recognition Statements. DD Form 565 (Statement of Recognition) (fig. 19 and par. 79), especially when made by a close friend or members of the decedent's organization is helpful in establishing identification of the remains. This statement should be obtained only from an individual who has known the deceased and can positively identify the remains. The identity is based on facial features which may be supplemented by characteristics such as scars, tattoos, and birthmarks. The statement of recognition must contain information on the manner in which remains are identified, and the name, rank, and organization of the deceased, including the length of time and circumstances relating to association with the identifying person.

55. Acceptable Identifying Media

In determining identity of remains, certain types of evidence, as indicated below, are acceptable as sufficient proof of identity, *provided there is no contradictory evidence.*

a. Single Item Evidence Acceptable.

(1) Identification tags found around the neck of the deceased, or in case of an isolated burial, when located in the pockets or anywhere on the person of the deceased.

(2) An identification bracelet found on the wrist.

(3) Statement of recognition when signed by an individual who knew the deceased and can positively identify the remains.

(4) Official identification cards found on the person of the deceased, such as DD Form 2A or DD Form 2AF (Identification Card); SF 601 (Health Record, Immunization Record); and DD Form 528 (Geneva Conventions Identification Card).

b. Collective Evidence Acceptable. When facts concerning date, place, and cause of death of the deceased are in agreement with known casualty records, these facts combined with one or more of the following means of identification may be used as the basis for classifying the remains identified.

(1) Identification tags, even though they are found elsewhere than around the neck of the deceased.

(2) Motor vehicle operator's permit.

(3) Personal papers and letters, such as social security cards, marriage certificates, wills, money orders, unofficial identification cards, or papers of a like nature.

(4) Engraved jewelry.

(5) Information obtained from local officials and residents or taken from registers of civilian cemeteries, including information shown on temporary markers or crosses erected over graves.

56. Inconclusive Identifying Media

Single item evidence other than the types mentioned in paragraph 55*a*, such as a wallet, letter, or document bearing the name of the deceased, is inconclusive evidence of identity when not substantiated by other identifying media. When the evidence of identification is considered inconclusive, the deceased will be buried as an unknown. However, the believed-to-be (BTB) identity will be shown on burial records. The evidence used in support of the BTB identity will be entered on DD Form 551 (Record of Interment) (fig. 37 and par. 78).

57. Processing Remains

a. Classifying Remains. In the processing tent, remains will be classified in one of the following categories:

(1) *Current.* Current remains are those received in a non-decomposed state within 72 hours after death.

(2) *Flesh covered.* Flesh covered remains are decomposed remains with no bones exposed.

(3) *Semiskeletal.* Semiskeletal remains are those with some flesh on the bones.

(4) *Skeletal.* Skeletal remains are those without flesh.

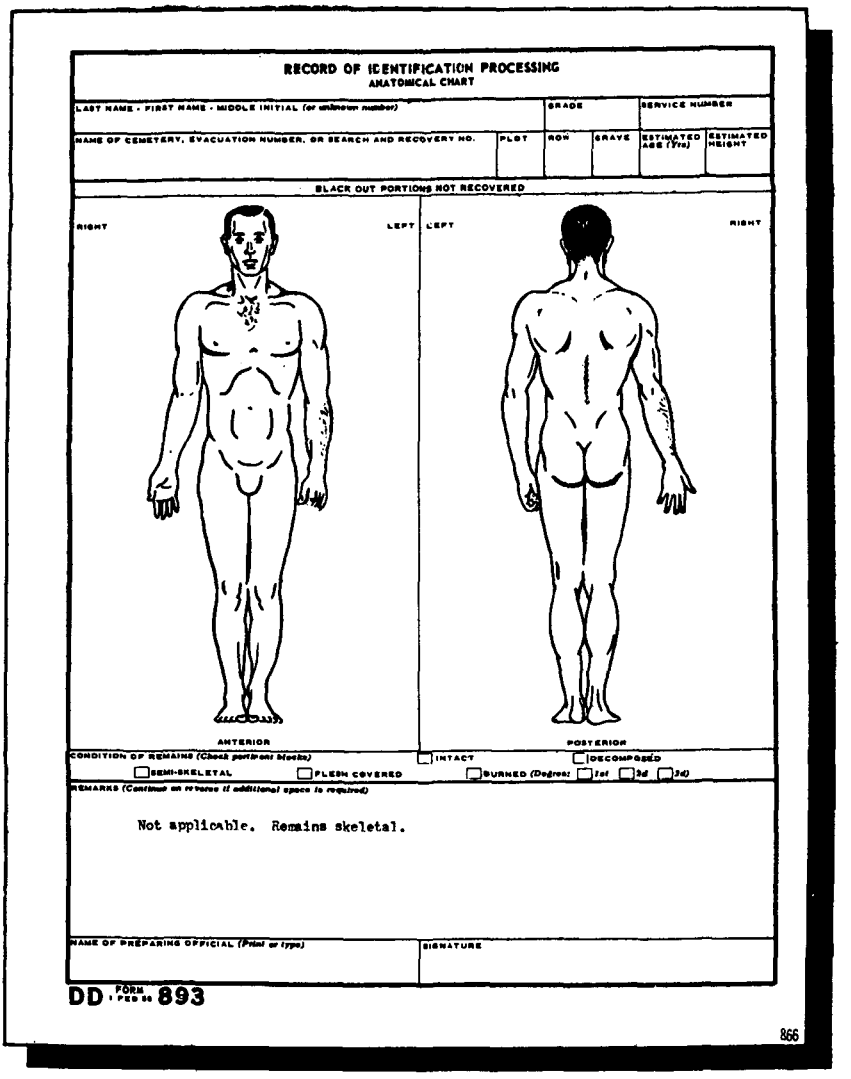
b. Physical Characteristics. A detailed description of the physical characteristics of the remains will be made when identity cannot otherwise be established. Details will be entered as precisely as possible on DD Form 893 (Record of Identification Processing—Anatomical Chart) (fig. 35), for flesh covered remains. DD Form 892 (Record of Identification Processing — Skeletal Chart) (fig. 36), will be used for skeletal remains.

(1) *Flesh covered remains.* An accurate description will be made of tattoos, birthmarks, prominent scars, deformities, color of hair, wounds, missing members, and evidences of old incisions or operations. Height should be measured with the remains stretched full length. The height will be from the bottom of the heels to the top of the head.

(2) *Skeletal remains.* The bone structure will be examined thoroughly for evidences of fractures incurred during the lifetime of the deceased. Any peculiarities or deformities will be recorded. Bones should be classified and identified as nearly as possible according to the structural chart for skeletal frames (fig. 47 and app. II).

c. Photographing Remains. Views of the face—front and profile—and of the body will be taken, if the identity is unknown, in order to show scars, marks, tattoos, etc. The pictures should be developed immediately so that they may be sent to elements that were operating in the area on the date death is presumed to have occurred. A statement of recognition (fig. 19) will be executed in order to substantiate or establish identity of recognized remains. Personal photographs will not be taken, and official photographs will be shown only to those personnel required to inspect them for identification purposes.

d. Fingerprinting. Fingerprinting must be accomplished at the cemetery regardless of the availability of all other identifying media. DD Form 894 (Record of Identification Processing—Fingerprint Chart) (fig. 49, par. 84, and app. III), will be used to record impressions of all digits that will give a legible print. Details of fingerprinting are set forth in appendix III.


RECORD OF IDENTIFICATION PROCESSING
ANATOMICAL CHART

LAST NAME - FIRST NAME - MIDDLE INITIAL (or unknown number) | GRADE | SERVICE NUMBER

NAME OF CEMETERY, EVACUATION NUMBER, OR SEARCH AND RECOVERY NO. | PLOT | ROW | GRAVE | ESTIMATED AGE (Yrs) | ESTIMATED HEIGHT

BLACK OUT PORTIONS NOT RECOVERED

RIGHT LEFT — ANTERIOR

LEFT RIGHT — POSTERIOR

CONDITION OF REMAINS (Check portions blacked) ☐ INTACT ☐ DECOMPOSED
☐ SEMI-SKELETAL ☐ FLESH COVERED ☐ BURNED (Degree: ☐ 1st ☐ 2d ☐ 3d)

REMARKS (Continue on reverse if additional space is required)

Not applicable. Remains skeletal.

NAME OF PREPARING OFFICIAL (Print or type) | SIGNATURE

DD FORM 1 FEB 56 893

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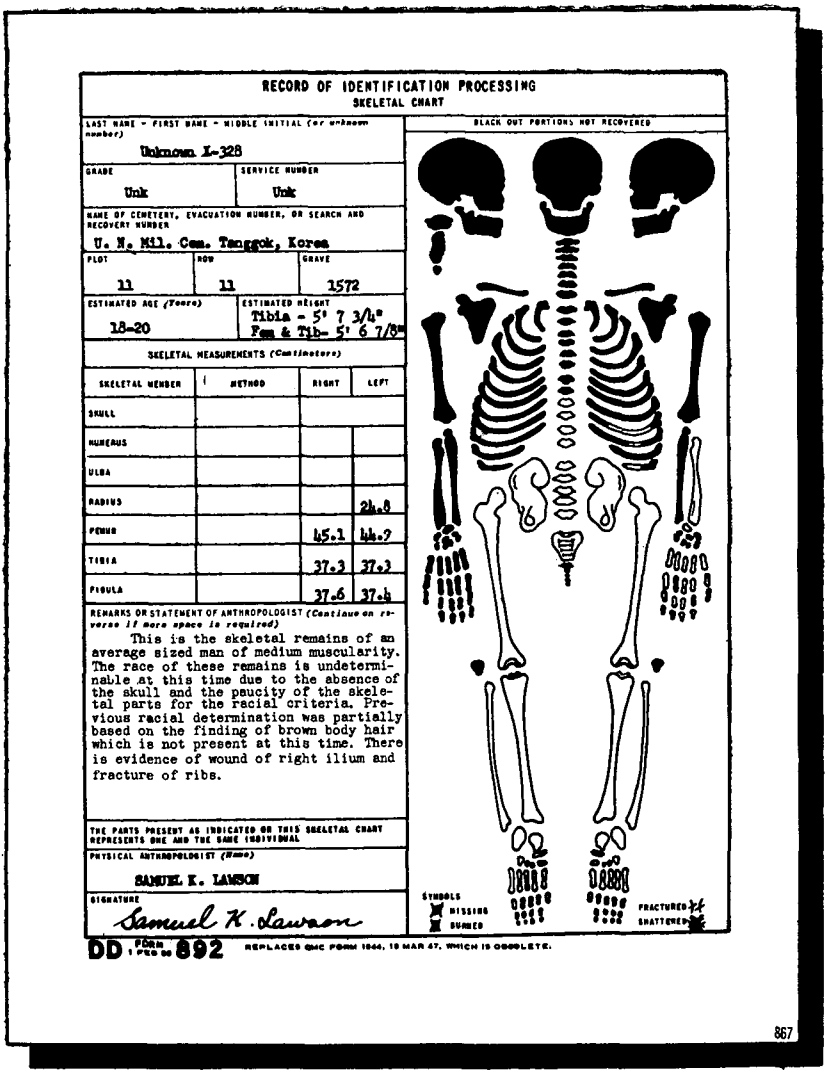
Figure 35. Record of identification processing—anatomical chart.

e. Dental Charting. Prior to interment of remains in a temporary cemetery, DD Form 891 (Record of Identification Processing—Dental Chart) (fig. 45, par. 82, and app. I), must be prepared for each remains when legible fingerprints cannot be obtained, except in those cases where charting of the teeth would necessitate excessive mutilation. Teeth may be found in the skull or in the area around the skull of skeletal remains. Teeth must be thoroughly cleaned prior to charting dental information as described in appendix I. The completed dental chart will be attached to the records pertaining to the individual remains.



RECORD OF IDENTIFICATION PROCESSING
SKELETAL CHART

LAST NAME - FIRST NAME - MIDDLE INITIAL (or unknown number)
Unknown X-328

GRADE: Unk
SERVICE NUMBER: Unk

NAME OF CEMETERY, EVACUATION HOSPITAL, OR SEARCH AND RECOVERY NUMBER
U. N. Mil. Cem. Tanggok, Korea

PLOT: 11 | ROW: 11 | GRAVE: 1572

ESTIMATED AGE (Years): 18-20
ESTIMATED HEIGHT: Tibia - 5' 7 3/4" Fem & Tib- 5' 6 7/8"

SKELETAL MEASUREMENTS (Centimeters)

SKELETAL MEMBER	METHOD	RIGHT	LEFT
SKULL			
HUMERUS			
ULNA			
RADIUS			24.8
FEMUR		45.1	44.7
TIBIA		37.3	37.3
FIBULA		37.6	37.4

REMARKS OR STATEMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGIST (Continue on reverse if more space is required)
This is the skeletal remains of an average sized man of medium muscularity. The race of these remains is undetermiable at this time due to the absence of the skull and the paucity of the skeletal parts for the racial criteria. Previous racial determination was partially based on the finding of brown body hair which is not present at this time. There is evidence of wound of right ilium and fracture of ribs.

THE PARTS PRESENT AS INDICATED ON THIS SKELETAL CHART REPRESENTS ONE AND THE SAME INDIVIDUAL

PHYSICAL ANTHROPOLOGIST (Name)
SAMUEL K. LAWSON

SIGNATURE
Samuel K. Lawson

BLACK OUT PORTIONS NOT RECOVERED

SYMBOLS
MISSING
BURNED
FRACTURED
SHATTERED

DD FORM 1 FEB 53 892 REPLACES QMC FORM 1044, 10 MAR 47, WHICH IS OBSOLETE.

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Figure 36. Record of identification processing—skeletal chart.

f. Footprinting. When there are indications that the deceased is an Air Force member and when practicable, footprint impressions will be made by inking the feet (toes and ball of foot) and placing the impressions on bond paper for retention with the other post-mortem records.

58. Identification Categories

a. General. After all identifying media have been recorded and identification processing completed, personnel at the cemetery must classify remains into one of the following categories:

(1) *Identified.* Remains that are identified beyond any reasonable doubt.

(2) *Unknown.* Remains for which there is not sufficient evidence to establish identity. In certain cases, a believed-to-be (BTB) status based on circumstantial or inconclusive evidence may be indicated for future confirmation.

b. Identified Remains. If remains are identified, the name, grade, and service number will be entered on all processing and other appropriate records including the cemetery register.

c. Unknown Remains. If individual identity is not established at the cemetery in which remains are temporarily interred, an individual number must be assigned to the remains. This number will be prefixed with the letter X followed by the name of the cemetery. Numbers will be assigned consecutively starting with number X–1 (including name of cemetery) for the first remains classified as an unknown, the next unknown X–2 (including name of cemetery), and so on. The X number is entered on DD Form 568 (Grave Plot Chart) (fig. 39 and par. 93), and on all records and reports including the cemetery register of remains. When unknown remains are reburied in other temporary cemeteries, the original X-number (followed by name of the original cemetery) assigned at the first cemetery will be used and recorded on all records pertaining to the remains. If an unknown is identified, the superseded X-number must not be used again. Any clues as to the identity of unknown remains will be stated on the record of interment. Temporary grave markers and all records and references to unknowns will be designated as unknown X–1, X–2, etc., followed by the name of the cemetery in which remains were first interred. When a remains case is given a change in classification from unknown to identified, a corrected copy of the record of interment will be prepared by the headquarters that established the change. Appropriate cross-reference notations will be made on all cemetery records, including the original record of interment and the corrected copy.

59. Processing Remains for Burial

After remains have been classified as identified or unknown, two embossed plates (fig. 38 and par. 70) are prepared for each remains and securely fastened to the shroud regardless of the fact identification tags were received. The grave location number is added to the plates prior to movement of remains to the grave site. Personal effects found on the remains are re-inventoried on DD Form 1076 (Record of Personal Effects—Military Operations)

and forwarded to the theater effects depot. Procedures applicable to the interment of remains are described in chapter 5.

Section III. PROCEDURES FOR GROUPS OF REMAINS

60. Identification by Crew Listings

Normally, groups of remains resulting from airplane crashes, ship sinking, burned tanks, or other disasters, including attacks by mass destruction weapons, can be associated and possibily identified by checking lists of occupants or organizational rosters. Organizational lists or rosters are usually available showing the occupants of planes, ships, and tanks, or members of each organization at time of departure or start of action. Comparison of organizational lists or organizational rosters with identifying media and remains usually results in the identification of some or all cases.

61. Segregation

Group remains will be segregated whenever possible, and maximum effort will be made to identify individual remains. When identification of remains is not possible, interment will be made in individual graves, provided segregation is accomplished. Records of interment will be cross-referenced to show composition of the group.

Section IV. PROCEDURES FOR ALLIED AND ENEMY DEAD

62. General

Remains of allied and enemy dead will be identified as far as practicable by the procedures outlined for United States dead. Documents found on allied and enemy dead will be used for identification in the absence of identification tags. The documents will be disposed of in accordance with current regulations.

63. Intelligence Activities

Personal effects of allied and enemy dead will not be removed for intelligence purposes except as described below. Under no circumstances will identification tags be removed from allied and enemy dead by anyone, including intelligence personnel. However, documents such as military maps, overlays, orders, and pay books may be removed for investigation by intelligence personnel but will be replaced with the remains.

a. When papers of United States, allied, or enemy deceased personnel must be examined by intelligence personnel, the papers desired will be turned over to the intelligence officer requesting

them, and a receipt will be taken. The fact that the papers have been removed for intelligence purposes will be noted on the copy of the record of effects. After examination of the papers is completed, they will be returned to the original source with the notation that the intelligence material may be released as directed by the appropriate intelligence officer.

b. Classified material or material warranting classification will be withdrawn from the effects and submitted to the appropriate intelligence officer (or representative) for review and disposition. Materials that may be released will be forwarded to the appropriate destination. A release notation prepared and signed by the intelligence officer will accompany the papers.

CHAPTER 5
BURIALS AND GRAVE MARKING

Section I. BURIALS

64. General

a. Burials should be accomplished as rapidly as existing situations will permit. They should be made in established cemeteries when possible. All burials, whether at sea or on land, will be made without distinction as to grade, branch of militarv service, organization, race, color, sex, or creed. DD Form 551 (Record of Interment) (fig. 37), will be prepared at time of burial for each remains buried in a cemetery, in an isolated grave, or at sea.

b. Procedures applicable to burial of mass fatalities resulting from CBR attack are contained in appendix IV.

65. Responsibility

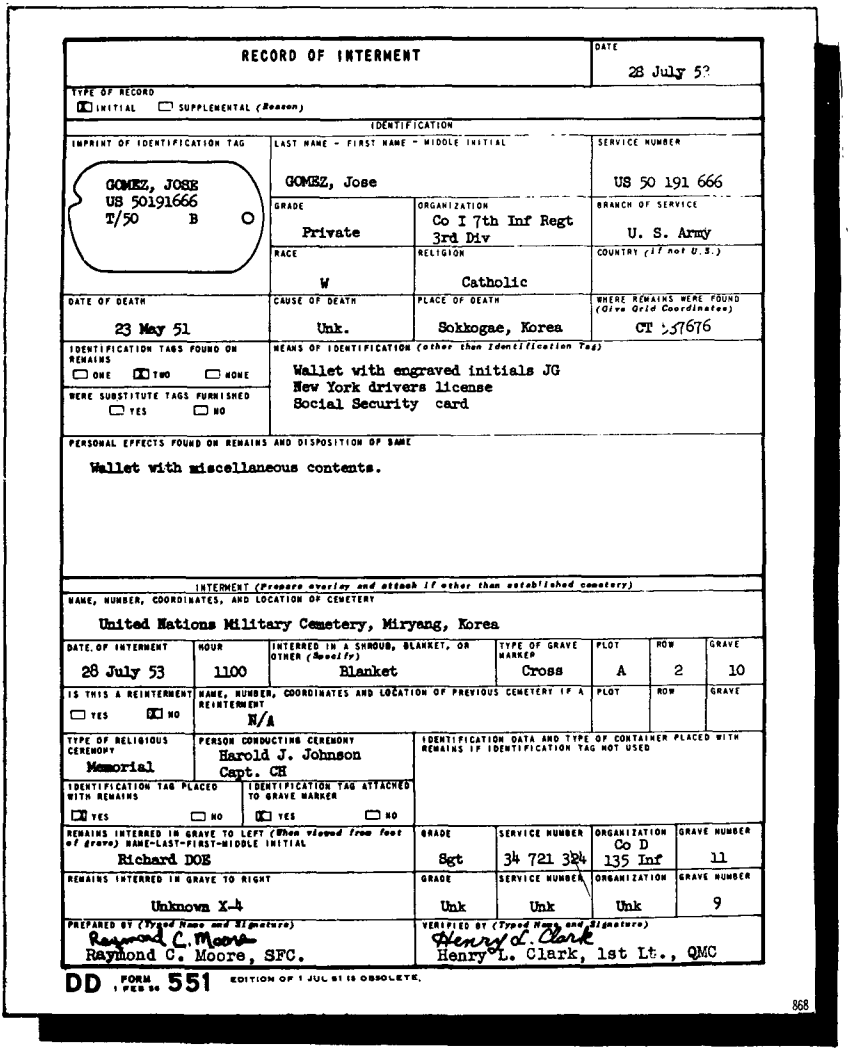
Organization commanders are responsible for effecting interments when burial at sea, hasty, or isolated burials are necessary. The officer in charge of the cemetery is responsible for preparation of records and for carrying out all procedures when burial is made in a temporary cemetery.

66. Isolated Burials

Isolated burials are emergency interments required for reasons of expediency in locations other than temporary military cemeteries, including remains hastily buried in shallow graves. Isolated burials are frequently made by the civilian populace in local cemeteries and other areas. When isolated burials are accomplished by military personnel, procedures should conform to the normal cemetery-type burial to the maximum degree possible, and graves should be properly marked, depending on the availability of materials and the military situation at the time of burial. When a record of interment cannot be prepared for an isolated burial, all pertinent facts must be reported to the next higher headquarters for preparation of such record by graves registration personnel operating in the area.

67. Burials When Death Occurs at Sea

Every effort should be made to preserve the remains for burial on land, but burial at sea is permissible when death occurs



RECORD OF INTERMENT

DATE: 28 July 5?

TYPE OF RECORD: ☒ INITIAL ☐ SUPPLEMENTAL (Reason)

IDENTIFICATION

IMPRINT OF IDENTIFICATION TAG: GOMEZ, JOSE / US 50191666 / T/50 B O

LAST NAME - FIRST NAME - MIDDLE INITIAL: GOMEZ, Jose

SERVICE NUMBER: US 50 191 666

GRADE: Private

ORGANIZATION: Co I 7th Inf Regt 3rd Div

BRANCH OF SERVICE: U. S. Army

RACE: W

RELIGION: Catholic

COUNTRY (If not U.S.):

DATE OF DEATH: 23 May 51

CAUSE OF DEATH: Unk.

PLACE OF DEATH: Sokkogae, Korea

WHERE REMAINS WERE FOUND (Give Grid Coordinates): CT 537676

IDENTIFICATION TAGS FOUND ON REMAINS: ☐ ONE ☒ TWO ☐ NONE

WERE SUBSTITUTE TAGS FURNISHED: ☐ YES ☐ NO

MEANS OF IDENTIFICATION (other than Identification Tag): Wallet with engraved initials JG
New York drivers license
Social Security card

PERSONAL EFFECTS FOUND ON REMAINS AND DISPOSITION OF SAME: Wallet with miscellaneous contents.

INTERMENT (Prepare overlay and attach if other than established cemetery)

NAME, NUMBER, COORDINATES, AND LOCATION OF CEMETERY: United Nations Military Cemetery, Miryang, Korea

DATE OF INTERMENT	HOUR	INTERRED IN A SHROUD, BLANKET, OR OTHER (Specify)	TYPE OF GRAVE MARKER	PLOT	ROW	GRAVE
28 July 53	1100	Blanket	Cross	A	2	10

IS THIS A REINTERMENT: ☐ YES ☒ NO

NAME, NUMBER, COORDINATES AND LOCATION OF PREVIOUS CEMETERY IF A REINTERMENT: N/A

PLOT	ROW	GRAVE

TYPE OF RELIGIOUS CEREMONY: Memorial

PERSON CONDUCTING CEREMONY: Harold J. Johnson, Capt. CH

IDENTIFICATION DATA AND TYPE OF CONTAINER PLACED WITH REMAINS IF IDENTIFICATION TAG NOT USED:

IDENTIFICATION TAG PLACED WITH REMAINS: ☒ YES ☐ NO

IDENTIFICATION TAG ATTACHED TO GRAVE MARKER: ☒ YES ☐ NO

REMAINS INTERRED IN GRAVE TO LEFT (When viewed from foot of grave) NAME-LAST-FIRST-MIDDLE INITIAL	GRADE	SERVICE NUMBER	ORGANIZATION	GRAVE NUMBER
Richard DOE	Sgt	34 721 324	Co D 135 Inf	11
REMAINS INTERRED IN GRAVE TO RIGHT				
Unknown X-4	Unk	Unk	Unk	9

PREPARED BY (Typed Name and Signature): Raymond C. Moore / Raymond C. Moore, SFC.

VERIFIED BY (Typed Name and Signature): Henry L. Clark / Henry L. Clark, 1st Lt., QMC

DD FORM 1 FEB 54 551 EDITION OF 1 JUL 51 IS OBSOLETE.

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Figure 37. Record of interment.

aboard a ship and transfer to shore for burial cannot be accomplished within reasonable time limitations or is inadvisable. When burial at sea is made, religious services, attended by military honors when authorized, will be provided. A flag will be used to drape the remains before burial. Remains will be weighted so as to sink.

a. Effects. An inventory will be prepared on DD Form 1076 (Record of Personal Effects—Military Operations) (fig. 32 and pars. 48 and 87), listing all personal effects. For Army and Air Force personnel, personal effects will accompany the remains

if a land burial is to be made. Disposition of effects will be made at the cemetery. If a land burial is to be made for Navy or Marine Corps personnel, personal effects will be forwarded in the most expeditious manner to the appropriate supply installation for shipment to next of kin or for other disposition. When burial is to be made at sea, the effects will be processed and prepared for shipment. Afterwards, the effects will be turned over to the appropriate United States Military authority at the first port of call for proper disposition. A receipt for the effects will be obtained from the officer who accepts the effects at the port of call. This receipt will be filed with the records of the vessel.

b. Records. A record of interment will be prepared and signed by the person conducting burial at sea, indicating the place of burial in terms of longtitude and latitude, date of burial, name and nationality of ship from which remains are buried, narrative of services performed, name of person officiating, and disposition made of the flag and personal effects. This record will be turned over to the proper military authorities.

c. Identification Tags. Identification tags will be buried at sea with remains of Army, Marine Corps, and Air Force personnel. Tags will be fastened in a secure manner prior to wrapping the remains to prevent separation at time of burial. For Navy personnel, identification tags will be sent to next of kin.

68. Cemetery Burials

a. Processing Remains for Burial.

(1) In preparing remains for burial in a temporary military cemetery, embalming or preserving of remains will not be required, and caskets or boxes will not be used for burial due to the logistics required to support the combat effort.

(2) Remains will be buried in the clothes in which they were received. After identification processing has been completed and personal effects are removed, remains will be wrapped in a shroud such as a mattress cover, blanket, shelter half, or poncho.

(3) Identification tag(s) received with the remains and found to be in agreement with the individual identity of the deceased are securely fastened to the shroud. When information on tag(s) is not in agreement with established identity, or remains are designated unknown, tags will be destroyed after an imprint is made of the tag(s) and proper notation entered on the record of interment.

(4) Two embossed plates (fig. 38) will be prepared for each remains and also attached to the shroud, regardless of the fact that identification tag(s) were received. The following information will be embossed on the plates for identified remains:

First line: Grade and name of deceased (first name, middle initial, and last name).

Second line: Service number and organization.

Third line: Date of death.

Fourth line: Grave location (plot letter, row number, and grave number).

(5) For unidentified remains an unknown cemetery X number and grave number is printed on the plates.

(6) Prior to movement of remains to the grave sites, a complete check should be made by qualified personnel to insure that the grave number assigned to each remains is correctly printed on the embossed plates attached to the remains and markers.

b. Burial of Remains.

(1) At the grave site the burial officer is responsible for making a final check to be sure that information shown on the identification tag (if available) and embossed plate fastened to the remains agrees in every detail with information printed on the embossed plate and tag (if two were available) attached to the marker. The unknown X number or the name and service number indicated on the record of interment must also be verified with corresponding information shown on the remains and marker. If all recording is in agreement, the correct grave location is entered on the record of interment.

(2) Remains are placed in the grave face upwards, with the

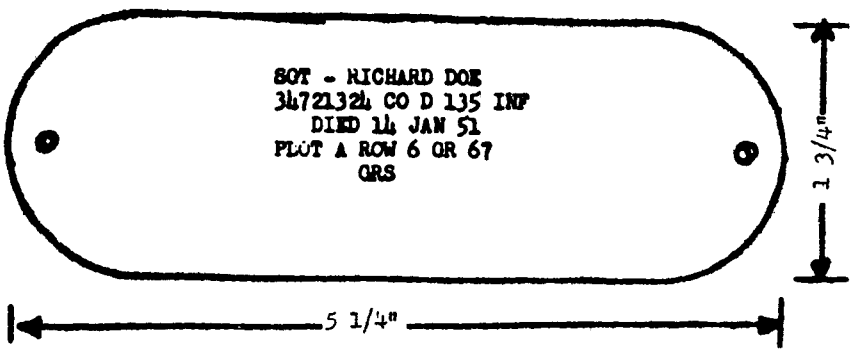

Figure 38. Plate, marking, blank, aluminum (mortuary).

head of the deceased to the rear of the cemetery. If a container with a part or parts of a body is to be buried, the container will be placed near the head of the grave. When remains are buried, an embossed plate together with one identification tag, if available, must be attached to the remains. If there are no identification tags or remains are unidentified, a copy of the record of interment must be placed in a burial bottle, empty cartridge case, or other suitable watertight container and buried with the remains. This container must be placed inside the shroud or attached to the container holding cremated or incinerated remains so that it may be easily located on disinterment of remains.

c. Burial Services. A burial service, with the assistance of a chaplain of an appropriate faith, should be provided at temporary cemeteries for all individuals subject to United States military law. Military ceremonies will normally be accorded to military personnel only. Burials will be conducted in a reverent and solemn manner. While remains are being buried and religious services are in progress, the flag will be flown at half-staff. Enemy dead will also be honorably buried, and, if possible, accorded the rites of the religion to which they belong.

d. Procedures for Group Burials. Portions that can be segregated from a group of remains as belonging to an individual will be separately wrapped and buried as an individual remains. When remains are individually segregated, information regarding removal and burial of such remains will be included on the group burial records. All remains in a group (excluding those individually segregated) will be securely wrapped as a single unit, if possible. A unit should not exceed the size of a normal body. The unknown X number initially assigned to the entire group of remains will be associated with all remains comprising the original group, including remains individually segregated and buried in a separate grave. To mark the grave(s) properly, several embossed plates may be prepared consolidating burial information, and all duplicate identification tags available will be attached to the marker. The duplicate tag found on the remains of an individual segregated remains will be placed on the marker designating the individual burial.

e. Hospital Remains. Bodies from field or base hospitals will be identified and buried in the same manner as others. Cemetery personnel will not be responsible for the disposal or burial of anatomical parts occasioned by surgical operations at hospitals.

f. Cremated Remains.

(1) The ashes of completely cremated or incinerated remains that can be segregated from other remains will be placed in a separate container and buried in a normal-sized grave. The record of interment will indicate that the body or bodies were received in a cremated or incinerated state. When there are two identification tags for each deceased person, one will be buried in the container with the ashes and the other affixed to the grave marker.

(2) Partially cremated or incinerated remains will be buried in accordance with normal procedure.

g. Contagious or Contaminated Remains. Contagious or contaminated remains will be kept separate from other remains. Processing will be done in one place in the processing area which will be decontaminated afterwards. Personnel working on contaminated remains will wear gas masks, protective clothing, and impermeable gloves, when necessary.

h. Records. In addition to preparation of DD Form 551 (Record of Interment) (fig. 37), and the recording of data on DD Form 1079 (Cemetery Register) (fig. 33), information on cemetery burials will be submitted on DD Form 568 (Grave Plot Chart). DD Form 568 (fig. 39) will be prepared to show all burials made in a particular plot or section of the cemetery. The name of each decedent (or X-number for unknown remains) is recorded in the appropriate space on the chart corresponding to the number of the grave in which the remains are interred. DD Form 568 will be forwarded through channels to the Joint Central Graves Registration Office in the theater or major area command.

Section II. MARKING OF GRAVES

69. Types of Markers

a. The Christian cross, the Star of David, and other type markers will be used in temporary cemeteries.

(1) Crosses will be used to mark the graves of those of Christian faith (A, fig. 40).

(2) Stars of David will be used to mark the graves of those of the Jewish faith (B, fig. 40).

b. When a supply of these markers is lacking in cemeteries, the V-shaped wooden peg (fig. 41) is authorized for temporary use until it can be replaced with the cross, the Star of David, or other types, when applicable.

GRAVE PLOT CHART

Plot or Section	Cemetery	Location
Plot A	UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES CEMETERY	Town A, Nation X

Row Number	Grave Number and Name											
12	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144
11	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132
10	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120
9	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108
8	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96
7	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84
6	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72
5	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
4	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
3	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
2	*Note 13	Smith 14	Camp-bell 15	DePeu 16	Snyder 17	Sales 18	Lee 19	Car-land 20	Annan 21	Cluss-man 22	Jay 23	X-2 24
1	Jones 1	Black 2	Hoy 3	Thome 4	Case 5	Vass 6	Koil 7	Lea 8	Tay-lor 9	Snead 10	Timms 11	Sachs 12

Notes: Grave No 13, Obstructed.

DD Form 1 Sep 51 568 (Items underscored are sample entries only) Local reproduction of this form is authorized.

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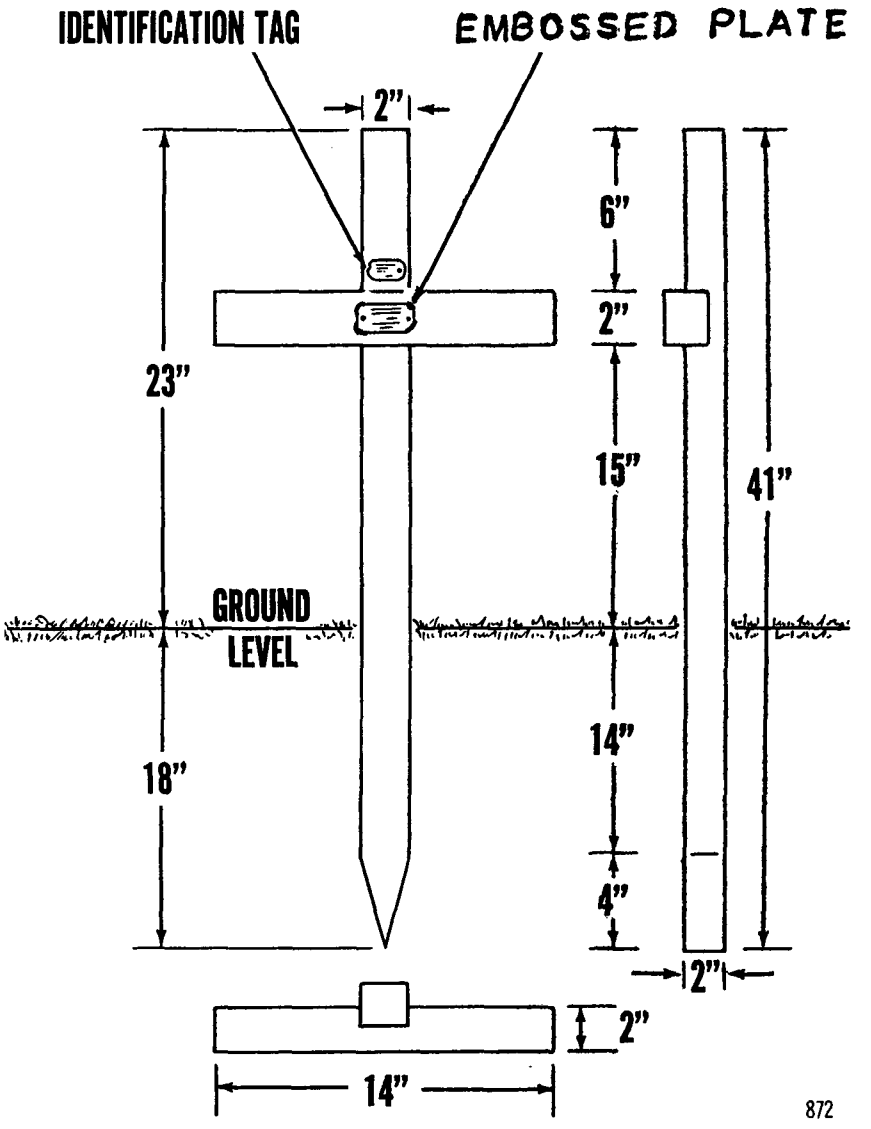
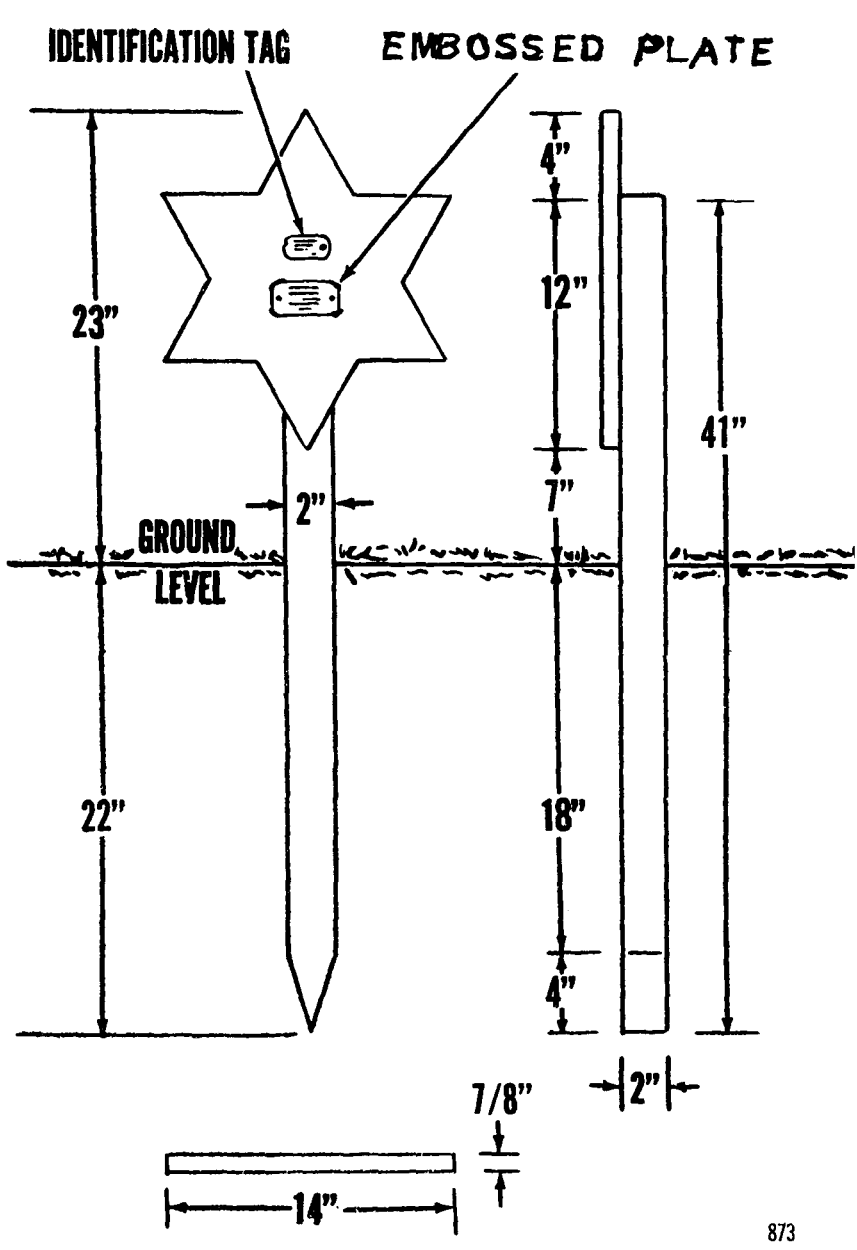
Figure 39. Grave plot chart.



NOTE: It is permissible to use lumber that dresses down to 1 7/8" in constructing temporary cross markers.

A—Christian Cross

Figure 40. Markers.



NOTE: It is permissible to use lumber that dresses down to 1 7/8" in constructing temporary Star of David markers.

B—Star of David

Figure 40—Continued.

0. Grave Marking

a. General Procedures. In the area where remains are awaiting burial, one embossed plate (fig. 38) and an identification tag (provided two are available) must be attached to the marker (figs. 40 and 41). Nailing is the most satisfactory method of attaching plates and tags to markers.

b. Marking Cemetery Burials. As soon as burial is made and the grave filled with earth and tamped down, the marker will be erected at the grave. Markers will be set on the center line at the head of the grave with the embossed plate and identification tag facing the grave. They will be inserted into the ground so that the top of the marker is 23 inches above ground. Markers will be alined laterally, transversely, and diagonally. However, markers which are later found to be out of alinement will not under any circumstances be moved from the grave site to which they pertain in order to improve appearances.

c. Marking Allied or Enemy Burials. Grave locations will be marked with a temporary peg marker. Attached to the marker will be an embossed plate indicating "Allied Dead" or "Enemy Dead," as appropriate, inscribed with the nationality, name, rank, and service number of the deceased.

d. Marking Contaminated Burials. The marker over the grave of a contaminated body will be marked with a large "C" as a warning to the reburial team that later may seek to disinter the body. The "C" will be shown on the grave marker. On all records pertaining to the remains, the manner in which the remains was rendered contagious or contaminated will be shown.

CHAPTER 6

DISINTERMENT

71. Disinterment Procedures

a. General. The graves registration officer in charge will give instructions for excavation after he has satisfied himself as to the correct location and the circumstances of the initial interment as indicated on available records. No admittance will be permitted to other than those officially connected with the operation. Local labor working under careful supervision may be employed for cemetery disinterments.

b. Records.

(1) *DD Form 895, Disinterment Record.* DD Form 895 (fig. 42) will be prepared for each remains disinterred. A copy of this record must be forwarded to The Armed Services Graves Registration Office (CONUS) when a discrepancy is involved in the case.

(2) *DD Form 1078, Plot Roster of Disinterments.* DD Form 1078 (fig. 43) will be prepared prior to disinterment operations in the cemetery. At the time of disinterment, information on this roster will be checked with identifying media (contents of burial bottle or identification tag) found in the grave and on the grave marker. If a discrepancy exists, an appropriate entry will be made on DD Form 895 ((1) above).

(3) *DD Form 1075, Convoy List of Remains.* DD Form 1075 (fig. 31) will be prepared designating each remains, and indicating the cemetery name, plot letter, and row and grave number from which the remains were disinterred.

c. Single Grave Disinterments. When a single grave is to be opened elsewhere than in a military cemetery, workers will dig as nearly as possible within the bounds of the original grave. Care will be taken to prevent defacing adjacent graves. If identification media are found on the marker, they will be removed and placed with the remains and recorded, or a clear sketch made of the evidence and included with the distinterment record.

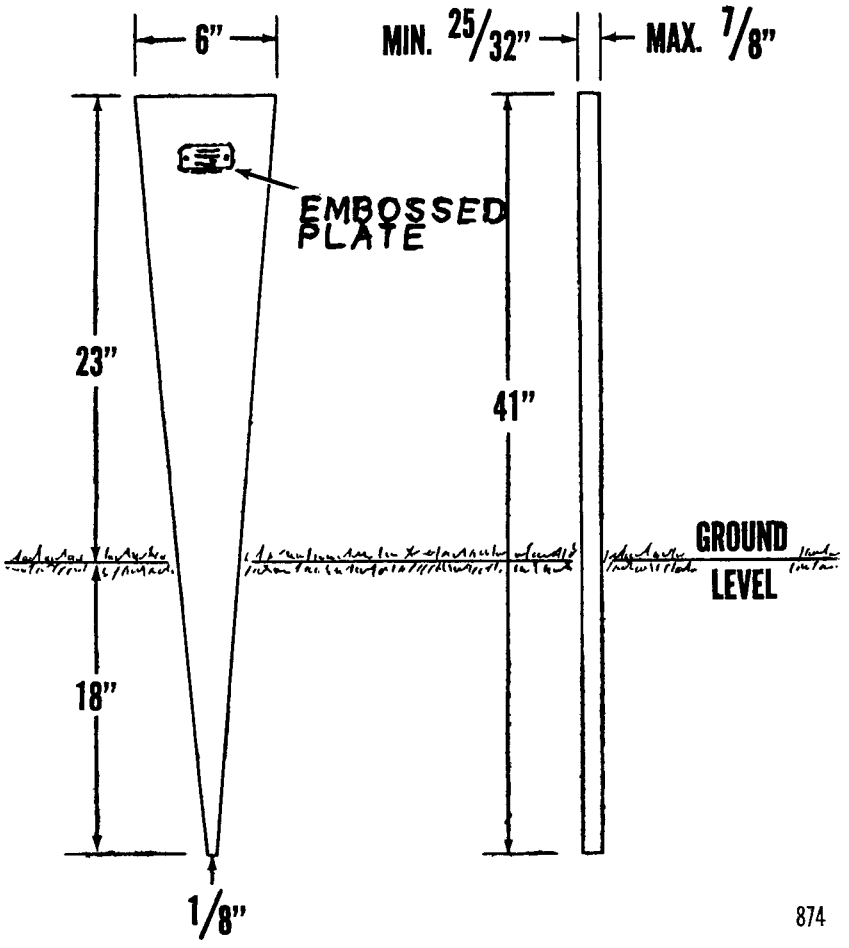
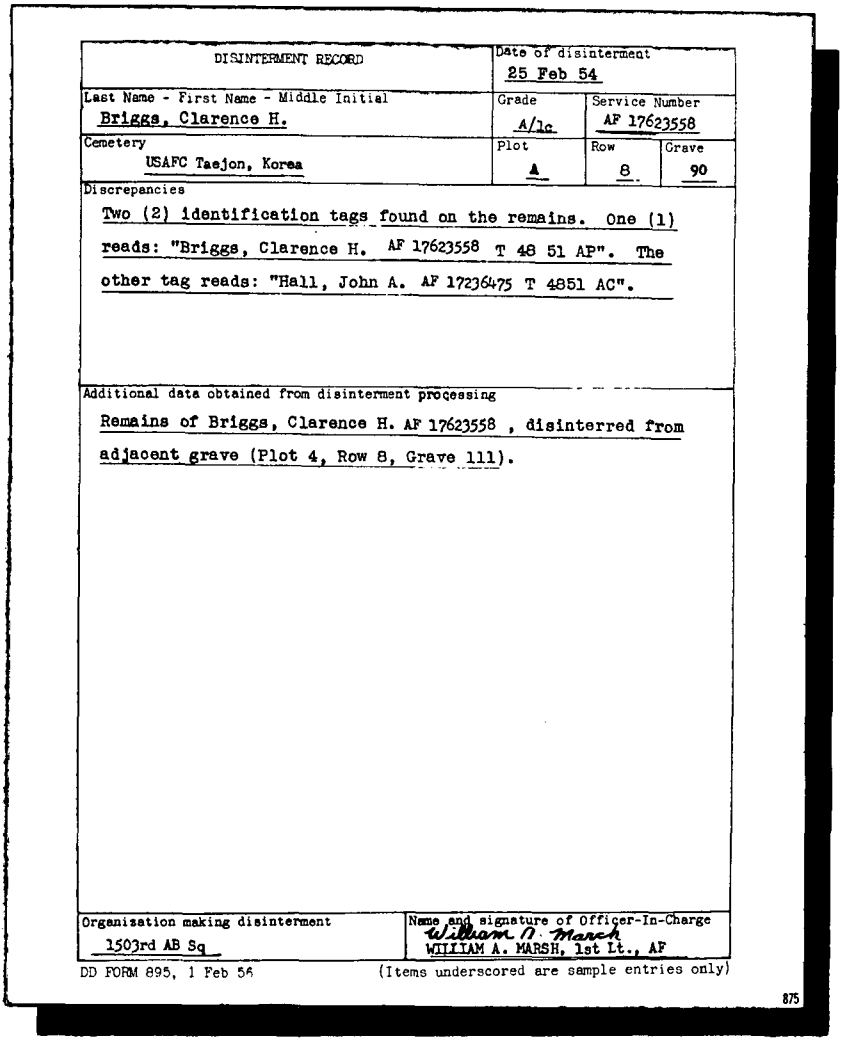


Figure 41. V-*shaped peg.*

d. Trench Disinterments. Trench disinterments are most easily accomplished in military cemeteries when all graves in a plot are to be opened. An entire row at a time is excavated by digging a wide shallow trench over the bodies. From that point on, each disinterment is disposed of separately. Care will be taken to keep each marker in the correct position relative to the individual grave while the trench is being dug. After the shallow trench has been dug, each grave marker, if moved, will be replaced at the head of the proper grave, awaiting the disinterment of the individual remains.

e. Procedures for Lost Remains. If the remains cannot be located after digging the normal 3½ feet, excavators will dig deeper into the ground in all directions until hardened condition of the earth indicates that no burial was possible. A record of



DISINTERMENT RECORD

Date of disinterment: 25 Feb 54

Last Name - First Name - Middle Initial: Briggs, Clarence H.

Grade: A/1c

Service Number: AF 17623558

Cemetery: USAFC Taejon, Korea

Plot: A

Row: 8

Grave: 90

Discrepancies

Two (2) identification tags found on the remains. One (1) reads: "Briggs, Clarence H. AF 17623558 T 48 51 AP". The other tag reads: "Hall, John A. AF 17236475 T 4851 AC".

Additional data obtained from disinterment processing

Remains of Briggs, Clarence H. AF 17623558 , disinterred from adjacent grave (Plot 4, Row 8, Grave 111).

Organization making disinterment: 1503rd AB Sq

Name and signature of Officer-In-Charge: William A. March
WILLIAM A. MARSH, 1st Lt., AF

DD FORM 895, 1 Feb 54 (Items underscored are sample entries only)

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Figure 42. Disinterment record.

disinterment must be filed stating the facts of the case and that no remains were found.

f. Cremated Remains. When a body is found to have been cremated before burial, every effort will be made to recover the ashes, any parts of the remains that were not consumed by the flames, and buried identification media. The record of disinterment will indicate that cremated remains were found.

g. Groups of Remains. Groups of remains will be kept together as a unit, examined, and compared with available information. Efforts will be made to segregate individual remains.

PLOT ROSTER OF DISINTERMENTS			Date		
Name of Deceased	Grade	Service Number & Br. of Service	Location		
			Plot	Row	Grave
BRACKMAN, SAMUEL P.	HM2	2737298 U.S. Navy	A	1	12

DD FORM 1078, 1 Jan 58 Replaces DA Form 1311-R, 1 Feb 56, which is obsolete.

Figure 43. Plot roster of disinterments.

72. Removal of Remains

a. Procedures. When the remains have been reached, they will be sprayed with a liquid spray deodorant containing an insecticide and placed on a litter or improvised litter (such as blanket or shelter half). A thorough search will be made of the soil surrounding the remains for all identifying effects. If any are found, they will be placed with the remains. The remains is then lifted from the grave. If the disinterment is made in a cemetery, the grave marker is then put with the remains and both are carried to a vehicle for transport, or to a processing area.

b. Identification. All identification media should be recorded and the previous identification verified or an effort made to establish identity before remains are transported.

c. Effects. When removing the remains from the grave, care will be taken to collect any objects buried with it. Any effects found with the deceased will be kept with the remains until they can be examined and recorded on the disinterment record. Effects of enemy dead will be forwarded to the theater provost marshal for disposition. Original burial clothing will not be removed except for identication purposes.

d. Isolated Graves. After disinterment of an isolated grave, a note to that effect will be placed in a burial bottle and buried in the grave a few inches from the top.

73. Policing

After the officer in charge is satisfied that a careful check has been made of the grave for any parts of the body or for any identifying objects, the laborers will be directed to refill the empty grave. The area around the filled grave will be carefully policed for any foreign matter.

CHAPTER 7
SANITATION AND HYGIENE

74. Procedures

Graves registration personnel will be responsible for strict adherence to sanitary measures. Animals will not be permitted to enter the cemetery area at any time.

a. Rubber Gloves. Personnel working in the examination tents at the collecting point and cemetery processing area will use rubber gloves when handling remains, removing effects from remains, and loading and unloading vehicles containing remains. Disinfectants will be used as necessary.

b. Odors. Odors may be counteracted by the use of disinfectants, such as cresol, or other odor-maskers, taking care to insure that such deodorants are sufficiently diluted so as not to burn the skin of the face. When remains are in an advanced state of decomposition, surgical masks containing deodorants should be improvised.

c. Cleanliness. All personnel working with remains should wash their hands thoroughly with soap and water for at least five minutes before leaving the cemetery. Such personnel should not handle records or unsoiled items of equipment until they have washed their hands.

d. Cleaning Equipment. Rubber gloves will be washed with soap and water and hung to dry at the end of each day of operations. Litters, the worktable, and stretchers coming in contact with the remains will be scrubbed thoroughly. The floor of the processing tent will be cleaned.

e. Disposal of Refuse. Miscellaneous refuse will be burned or buried.

f. Diseased Cases. Diseased cases will be processed by graves registration personnel in accordance with directives issued by the theater surgeon.

g. Effective Control Measures. Effective control measures will be instituted to maintain the highest degree of sanitation.

75. Inspection

Personnel will be inspected before leaving the cemetery to see that their shoes and clothing are clean and presentable. Rubber knee-boots will be used by personnel as required. Daily sanitary inspections will be made by a commissioned officer to assure compliance with the above sanitary regulations.

CHAPTER 8
RECORDS AND REPORTS

Section I. GENERAL

76. Importance

The administration of record and reports is of vital importance to effective graves registration service in a theater of operations. The processing of deceased personnel from place of recovery to place of temporary interment requires preparation and maintenance of prescribed records on each remains. The success of the graves registration service in the theater largely depends upon a uniform system of records and reports that account for the remains throughout the channel of evacuation. Efficient administration of records and reports constitutes the most important single factor in the identification of remains.

77. Need for Accuracy

All records pertaining to graves registration service must be prepared accurately. Unless field records are prepared completely and painstakingly, records in the continental United States will be unreliable, families of the deceased may be misinformed, and unknown cases will be difficult or impossible to identify. Adequate provision for administrative review of records of interment must be made by the higher headquarters concerned.

Section II. INDIVIDUAL RECORDS

78. Record of Interment

DD Form 551 (Record of Interment) (fig. 37) is the most important graves registration record. Records of interment are required for all individual and group burials of both identified and unidentified remains including allied and enemy dead. Where remains are buried on land and both identification tags are missing, an additional copy of the record of interment will be sealed in a burial bottle or other container and buried with the remains. DD Form 551 can be requisitioned through normal publication supply channels.

a. Preparation. The record of interment will be prepared at the time of burial. In the event circumstances prevent preparation of the record, all pertinent facts concerning burial should be furnished as soon as conditions permit, through channels, to the

appropriate graves registration officer. The following points are particularly important and should receive careful attention.

(1) Military status information on general prisoners, deserters, or dishonorably discharged servicemen will be entered on the record. This information will include executions, if applicable. Records on allied and enemy remains will be appropriately marked, "Allied Remains," or "Enemy Remains."

(2) The identification tag will be imprinted on the upper left hand corner of all copies. If the tag is missing or mutilated, or a type from which an imprint is impossible to obtain, a notation to that effect will be made in place of the imprint.

(3) The cause of death, if consistent with other available evidence, and the date of death will be taken from the emergency medical tag. Remains arriving at the collecting point or cemetery without medical tags will be tagged by medical personnel. In all cases a date of death will be shown. The date will be estimated, if necessary, and that fact entered on the record.

(4) The place of death will be indicated as "Vicinity of (nearest city, town, or village followed by name of country shown on map in use)." The grid coordinates will be shown, if possible, and when grid coordinates cannot be furnished, the proximity of the place of death to prominent landmarks will be specifically indicated. If death takes place in a hospital or on a ship, the name of the hospital or ship, including location of ship at time of burial, will be entered. In cases of unidentified remains or where a reburial is to be made, the place of death or the location from which the remains were disinterred will be shown by accurate grid coordinates or exact location of grave site in the cemetery. In the case of burial at sea, the specific location by latitude and longitude will be given.

(5) A complete description will be given regarding the manner in which remains were identified. Identification media such as letters, papers, contents of wallet, and clothing marks will be itemized and described. If other remains were found in the area, the location of these remains relative to the other remains should be given, as well as any other facts bearing upon identification. Copies of statements of identity or circumstances, certi-

ficates of medical officers, or reports of investigation, where available, will be attached to each copy of the record of interment.

(6) When personal identification statements are attached to copies of the record of interment, the following remarks will be typed on the record under the section, "Means of Identification": "Statement of personal identification signed by: (Give name, grade, service number, and organization of the person signing the statement)."

(7) To indicate the location of a cemetery, give nearest city, town, village, county, and state on maps in use. Service post office numbers will not be used to indicate the location of a cemetery.

(8) The type of religious service performed will be indicated.

(9) Where information found in a container is used for identification data instead of the identification tags, the container should be given an appropriate designation, such as "burial bottle" or "sealed 50-caliber cartridge case."

(10) Identity of remains buried on each side of the deceased will be entered. When necessary, such entries as "obstructed grave," or "end of row" will be made according to its location on the right or left of the grave of deceased (when viewed from foot of grave).

(11) The record of interment must be signed by the person preparing the record and the officer verifying the record.

(12) When remains are cremated, the reason for cremation will be given. This information will be entered for enemy and allied dead as well as United States dead.

(13) If remains are classified unknown, any clues as to their identity will be stated on the record of interment. When a remains case is given a change in classification from unknown to identified or vice versa, a corrected copy of the record of interment will be prepared by the headquarters that established the change. An appropriate cross-reference will be made on both the original and the changed record.

b. Disposition.

(1) Sufficient copies of the record of interment will be made to provide the following distribution:

(*a*) *United States dead.* The signed original form and one copy of the record of interment for remains of United States dead (including general prisoners, deserters, or dishonorably discharged personnel) will be forwarded promptly through military channels to The Armed Services Graves Registration Office (CONUS). This office will forward the duplicate copies, as applicable, to the Navy, the Marine Corps, and the Air Force. Copies will be retained in the theater or major area command as prescribed by the appropriate commander.

(*b*) *Allied dead.* The signed original copy will be retained by the theater or major area commander, one copy placed with the personal effects, and one copy forwarded to the theater (or major area) graves registration officer for transmission to the representative of the government concerned.

(*c*) *Enemy dead.* The signed original copy will be retained by the theater (or major area) commander, one copy placed with the personal effects, one copy forwarded to the theater provost marshal, and one copy forwarded to the Provost Marshal General's Office, Attention: Enemy Prisoner of War Information Bureau.

(2) Whenever reinterment of remains is effected, a DD Form 551 (Record of Interment) (fig. 37), will again be prepared. The fact of reinterment rather than initial interment will be properly indicated on the line titled "TYPE OF RECORD." Reburial records for unidentified remains transferred to another cemetery will be properly cross-referenced. The unknown X-number, including the cemetery name assigned at the first cemetery in which remains were interred, will be shown on the record. The record of reinterment will be given the same distribution as prescribed above.

(3) Corrected copies of the record of interment are given the same distribution as the original record. These records are clearly marked "corrected copy" and must contain a summary of the facts that warrant the change in classification. The former X-number followed by the name of the cemetery, if the case was an unknown, must be shown thereon.

c. Supporting Records. The following DD forms are attached, as applicable, to the original copy of the record of interment for all United States deceased:

(1) DD Form 565 (Statement of Recognition).

(2) DD Form 567 (Record of Recovery of Remains).

(3) DD Forms 890–894 (Records of Identification Processing).

(4) DD Form 896 (Field Search Record).

79. Statement of Recognition

a. DD Form 565, Statement of Recognition (fig. 19), is prepared at the collecting point or at the cemetery. The form may be reproduced locally on 8- x 10½-inch paper. Each reproduced copy will include title, form number, and date.

b. The form, to be completed properly, must be signed by the person making the recognition either as the result of viewing the remains or examining photographs taken at the time of recovery. Information must be recorded concerning the manner in which remains were identified; and the name, rank, and organization of the deceased, including the length of time and circumstances relating to association with the identifying person. It may be necessary, therefore, to locate and interview personnel who were operating in the sector where the remains were recovered. Even though a recognition may not be made, these interviews may be of value to the case under examination. Information received from the person being questioned may reveal that items of personal effects found on the remains actually belong to another person or that inaccuracies or false assumptions had been made in the case leading to identification.

c. Disposition. The original copy of DD Form 565 is forwarded through channels with the record of interment to The Armed Services Graves Registration Office (CONUS).

80. Record of Recovery of Remains

a. Preparation.

(1) DD Form 567 (Record of Recovery of Remains) (fig. 22), is prepared at the collecting point by graves registration personnel for—

(*a*) Remains not readily identifiable.

(*b*) Remains of United States dead (known and unknown) recovered under an organized area search, regardless of the availability of identifying media.

(*c*) Atrocity cases discussed in paragraph 41.

(2) The form will be reproduced locally on 8- x 13-inch paper. When properly prepared, the information contained in this record may be used as a basis for further investigation and for eventually establishing identity. In attempting to determine the organization of the unknown case, graves registration personnel will communicate with units that were in the sector where the remains were recovered. Comparison of the record of recovery of remains with copies of casualty reports, command reports, and morning reports submitted by units that were in the sector may assist in determining the organization of the deceased.

b. Disposition. The original copy of this record, signed by the graves registration officer operating the collecting point, will accompany the remains to the cemetery or final processing point. After burial or processing of remains is completed, the original copy is forwarded with the record of interment to The Armed Services Graves Registration Office (CONUS).

81. Record of Identification Processing-Effects and Physical Data

DD Form 890 (Record of Identification Processing—Effects and Physical Data) (fig. 34), will be prepared for each remains (United States deceased) received at the cemetery. This form will be requisitioned through normal publication supply channels. A copy of DD Form 890 is forwarded with the record of interment through military channels to The Armed Services Graves Registration Office (CONUS).

82. Record of Identification Processing—Dental Chart

DD Form 891 (Record of Identification Processing—Dental Chart) (fig. 45 and app. I), will be prepared for each remains received at the cemetery when legible fingerprints are not obtainable. Dental charting is described in appendix I. DD Form 891 will be requisitioned through normal AG publication supply channels. A copy of this form is forwarded with the record of interment through military channels to The Armed Services Graves Registration Office (CONUS).

83. Record of Identification Processing—Skeletal Chart and Anatomical Chart

DD Form 892 (Record of Identification Processing—Skeletal Chart) (fig. 36), will be prepared at the cemetery for skeletal remains, and DD Form 893 (Record of Identification Processing—

Anatomical Chart) (fig. 35) for flesh covered remains. These forms will be requisitioned through normal publication supply channels. These charts are forwarded with the record of interment through military channels to The Armed Services Graves Registration Office (CONUS).

84. Record of Identification Processing—Fingerprint Chart

DD Form 894 (Record of Identification Processing—Fingerprint Chart) (fig. 49 and app. III), is prepared for each remains when imprints are obtainable, regardless of all identifying media. Clear and distinct prints are taken by qualified personnel as described in appendix III. The fingerprint chart must be forwarded through channels to The Armed Services Graves Registration Office (CONUS) for examination by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, where comparison of impressions is made with fingerprints on file in the bureau. Findings of the Federal Bureau of Investigation are noted on the chart which is returned to The Armed Services Graves Registration Office (CONUS). When fingerprints are not verified by the bureau, or if the prints are those of someone else, The Armed Services Graves Registration Office will notify the command concerned. Fingerprint charts are filed in the individual decendent's permanent record maintained by The Armed Services Graves Registration Office (CONUS).

85. Disinterment Record

DD Form 895 (Disinterment Record) (fig. 42), is prepared for each remains disinterred. This form will be reproduced locally on 8- x 10½-inch paper. The original copy will be forwarded through channels to The Joint Central Graves Registration Office in the theater or major area command.

86. Field Search Record

DD Form 896 (Field Search Record) (fig. 27), is prepared by search teams during an organized area search for each remains whose name is listed on the roster of individuals to be accounted for in the area concerned. DD Form 896 will be reproduced locally on 8- x 10½-inch paper. The original copies of this form are forwarded to The Joint Central Graves Registration Office in the theater or major area command.

87. Record of Personal Effects—Military Operations

DD Form 1076 (Record of Personal Effects—Military Operations) (fig. 32), will be prepared by Graves registration personnel at the collecting point, listing all personal effects recovered with

the remains. When effects are not received with the remains, proper notation must be entered on the inventory concerning the reason for nondelivery of the effects. The effects and original record of the inventory are placed in a personal effects bag, sealed with a numbered metal seal, and securely fastened to the human remains pouch (when available) or to the remains in such a manner as to insure proper safeguarding against loss, pilferage, or damage by body fluids or the elements. A duplicate copy of the inventory indicating the unit or organization to which the remains and effects were shipped is forwarded to the appropriate effects office in the United States. DD Form 1076 will be reproduced locally on 8- x 10½-inch paper.

88. Questionnaire of Local Inhabitants Regarding Deceased Personnel

DD Form 1074 (Questionnaire of Local Inhabitants Regarding Deceased Personnel) (fig. 21) is generally prepared by search personnel during an organized area search. This form will be used during any phase of graves registration activity when it is necessary to make inquiry concerning the location of deceased personnel. DD Form 1074 will be reproduced locally on 8- x 13-inch paper.

Section III. COLLECTING POINT RECORDS

89. Register of Remains

DD Form 1077 (Register of Remains) (fig. 30) is prepared at all collecting points to which remains may be delivered. This form will be reproduced locally on 13- x 8-inch paper. Duplicate copies are forwarded daily to the responsible graves registration officer in the area. When the collecting point is closed, the original copies are forwarded through military channels to the theater or major area commander.

90. Convoy List of Remains

DD Form 1075 (Convoy List of Remains) (fig. 31), is a list of remains evacuated from a collecting point or cemetery. DD Form 1075, will be reproduced locally on 10½- x 8-inch paper. A copy of this form is forwarded with each shipment of remains.

Section IV. CEMETERY RECORDS

91. General

Graves registration personnel are responsible for keeping and safeguarding complete records of all burials at each cemetery;

they are also responsible for keeping records of all isolated burials within their area. The records will consist of the following:

a. Copies of all records of interment filed by plot, row, and grave number.

b. An alphabetical index of all remains buried in the cemetery prepared on 3- x 5-inch cards. The cards will show the name, grade or rank, service number, branch of service, date of burial, and plot, row, and grave number.

c. DD Form 568 (Grave Plot Chart) (pars. 68 and 93) kept up to date.

d. A visitor's register.

e. A historical record of the cemetery to include a folder of supporting maps and sketches of the cemetery and area.

f. DD Form 1079 (Cemetery Register) (par. 92).

92. Cemetery Register

DD Form 1079 (Cemetery Register) (fig. 33) will be maintained at the cemetery. Processing and burial information on each remains received at the cemetery must be recorded on this register. The form can be reproduced locally on 13- x 8-inch paper. When cemetery disinterment operations are completed, the original copies of the cemetery register will be forwarded through military channels to The Joint Central Graves Registration Office in the theater or major area command.

93. Grave Plot Chart

DD Form 568 (Grave Plot Chart) (fig. 39) will be reproduced locally by typewriter on 8- x 10½-inch paper. Each reproduced copy will include title, form number, and date. A grave plot chart should be prepared by administrative personnel of the cemetery so that the location of each grave may be readily found. Separate charts are prepared for each plot or section. In the preparation of the grave plot chart, the name of each deceased person in a particular plot or section of the cemetery will be entered as burials are completed.

94. Plot Roster of Disinterments

DD Form 1078 (Plot Roster of Disinterments) (fig. 43) is prepared prior to disinterment of remains in the cemetery. This form contains a listing of each burial in alphabetical sequence by plot, and in numerical sequence by row and grave number. The name or unknown cemetery X-number is recorded opposite the grave number in which the remains were interred. Information

on DD Form 1078 is compared with identification media found in the grave or on the remains, and with data appearing on the grave marker. This form will be reproduced locally on 8- x 10½-inch paper. When cemetery operations are completed, the roster will be forwarded through channels to The Joint Central Graves Registration Office in the theater or major area command.

APPENDIX I

DENTAL IDENTIFICATION

1. Importance

Dental data is of great importance in the identification of remains. Dental identification data will be carefully recorded on DD Form 891 (Record of Identification Processing—Dental Chart) (fig. 45) by qualified graves registration personnel at the cemetery.

2. Information Concerning Teeth

a. General. There are 32 teeth—16 in the upper jaw (maxilla) counting from right to left and 16 in the lower jaw (mandible) counting from left to right. The teeth, which may be roughly divided into anterior and posterior, are called incisors, cuspids, bicuspids, and molars. The anterior teeth, which consist of incisors and cuspids, are those toward the front of the mouth; the posterior teeth, which consist of bicuspids and molars, are those toward the back of the mouth.

b. Surfaces of Teeth. Each tooth has five surfaces (fig. 44). The *facial* is the surface of the tooth that faces the cheek and lips. The *lingual* is the surface of the tooth that faces the tongue. The *occlusal* is the biting surface of molars and bicuspids. The *incisal* is the biting surface of the incisors. The *distal* is the surface or side of the tooth farthest away from the median line (an imaginary line drawn through the center of the body from head to foot) on the curve of the dental arch. The mesial is the surface or side of the tooth nearest the median line on the curve of the dental arch.

c. Designation for Tooth Surfaces.

(1) The following designations for tooth surfaces will be used in recording restorations on the dental chart:

Surface	*Designation*
Facial	F
Lingual	L
Occlusal	O
Incisal	I
Distal	D
Mesial	M

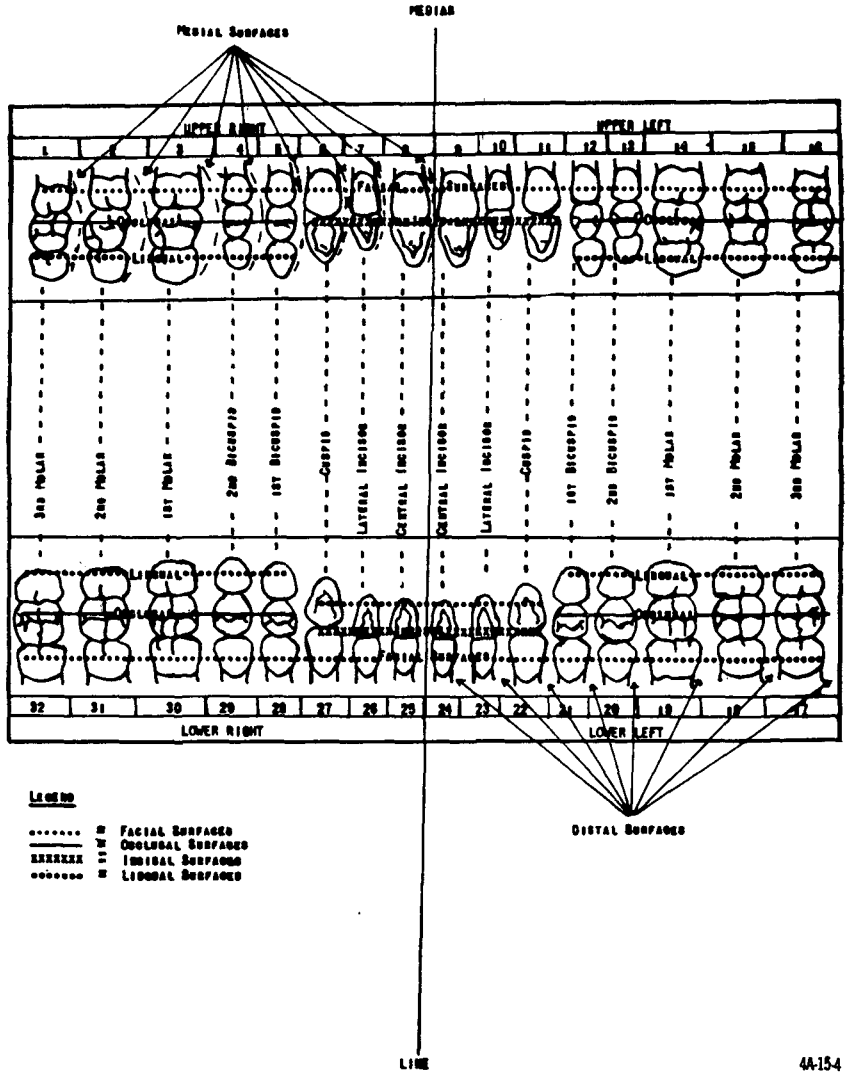


Figure 44. Surfaces of the teeth.

(2) Combinations of the designations will be used to identify caries (cavities) or restorations which are continuous and involve two or more surfaces of the tooth; for example, MOD–AM would refer to the mesial, occlusal, and distal aspects of a tooth in which all three surfaces are connected by one amalgam restoration.

d. Abbreviations Used on Chart. Abbreviations used in recording data on the dental chart are as follows:

Am	Amalgam (silver)
Porc	Porcelain
Plas	Plastic
Sil	Silicate
Fill	Filling
Cr	Crown
Back	Backing
Fac	Facing

3. Preparation of Dental Charts

In preparing the dental chart, it must be remembered that the right side of the chart refers to the right side of the deceased and not the right side as the observer views the remains. The teeth are numbered beginning with No. 1 at the upper right side in back. The following conditions, as they exist, will be recorded:

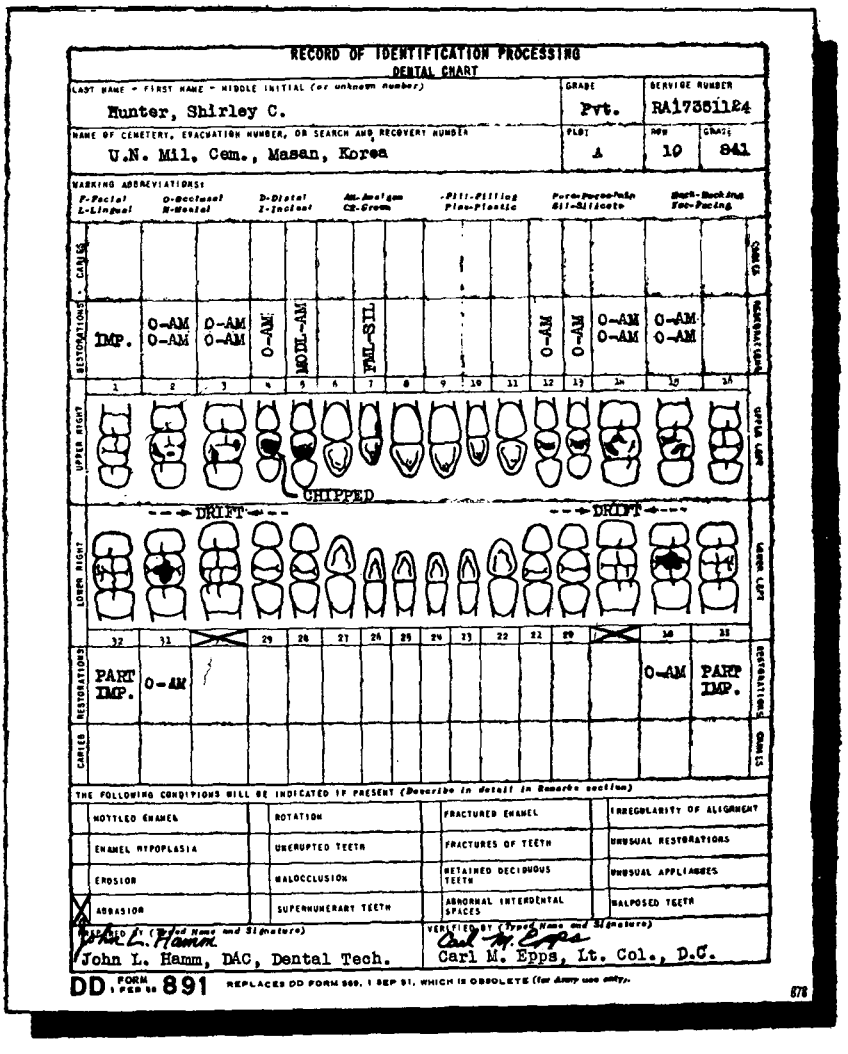
a. Missing Teeth. All missing teeth other than those missing posthumously (after death), will be marked with an X on the number representing the teeth and on the outline of each individual tooth involved. Posthumously missing teeth which are not found loose with the remains will be marked PX on the outline of each individual tooth involved.

b. Fillings. All fillings will be marked individually on the chart showing the correct location of the filling and the type of filling material used. Amalgam, commonly called silver, is most widely used by the military services. Gold is also used as a filling material. Plastic cement, because of its many shades, is used to match the color of the teeth and is usually used in front teeth. Special care should be taken while examining the front teeth. A flashlight may be used to find the fillings. If the light is placed on the teeth, the opaque qualities of the filling materials will cause the filling to contrast with the teeth material. Porcelain is primarily used for inlays and crowns and can be differentiated from silicate, which is a temporary filling, by its smooth "baked on" appearance.

c. Crowns. All crowns will be charted indicating the kind of material of which made and the type, for example, "full gold crown," "three-quarter plastic," etc. A full crown covers all visible surfaces of the tooth. A three-quarters crown covers the tooth partially.

d. Bridges.

(1) *Fixed.* A fixed bridge is attached to one or more teeth. The following information will be recorded: the tooth or teeth which the bridge replaces, the tooth or teeth to which attached, and the material of which the bridge is made.



RECORD OF IDENTIFICATION PROCESSING
DENTAL CHART

LAST NAME - FIRST NAME - MIDDLE INITIAL (or unknown number): Hunter, Shirley C.
GRADE: Pvt.
SERVICE NUMBER: RA17361124
NAME OF CEMETERY, EVACUATION NUMBER, OR SEARCH AND RECOVERY NUMBER: U.N. Mil. Cem., Masan, Korea
PLOT: 1
ROW: 10
GRAVE: 841

MARKING ABBREVIATIONS: F-Facial, L-Lingual, O-Occlusal, M-Mesial, D-Distal, I-Incisal, AM-Amalgam, CR-Crown, -Pit-Filling, Plas-Plastic, Porc-Porcelain, Sil-Silicate, Back-Backing, Fac-Facing

CARIES
RESTORATIONS: IMP. O-AM O-AM O-AM O-AM MOL-AM FAL-SIL O-AM O-AM O-AM O-AM O-AM O-AM
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16
UPPER RIGHT — UPPER LEFT
CHIPPED
DRIFT — DRIFT
LOWER RIGHT — LOWER LEFT
32 31 29 28 27 26 25 24 23 22 21 20 18 17
RESTORATIONS: PART IMP. O-AM O-AM PART IMP.
CARIES

THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS WILL BE INDICATED IF PRESENT (Describe in detail in Remarks section)

MOTTLED ENAMEL	ROTATION	FRACTURED ENAMEL	IRREGULARITY OF ALIGNMENT
ENAMEL HYPOPLASIA	UNERUPTED TEETH	FRACTURES OF TEETH	UNUSUAL RESTORATIONS
EROSION	MALOCCLUSION	RETAINED DECIDUOUS TEETH	UNUSUAL APPLIANCES
X ABRASION	SUPERNUMERART TEETH	ABNORMAL INTERDENTAL SPACES	MALPOSED TEETH

RECORDED BY (Typed Name and Signature): John L. Hamm
John L. Hamm, DAC, Dental Tech.

VERIFIED BY (Typed Name and Signature): Carl M. Epps
Carl M. Epps, Lt. Col., D.C.

DD FORM 1 FEB 54 891 REPLACES DD FORM 569, 1 SEP 51, WHICH IS OBSOLETE (for army use only.)

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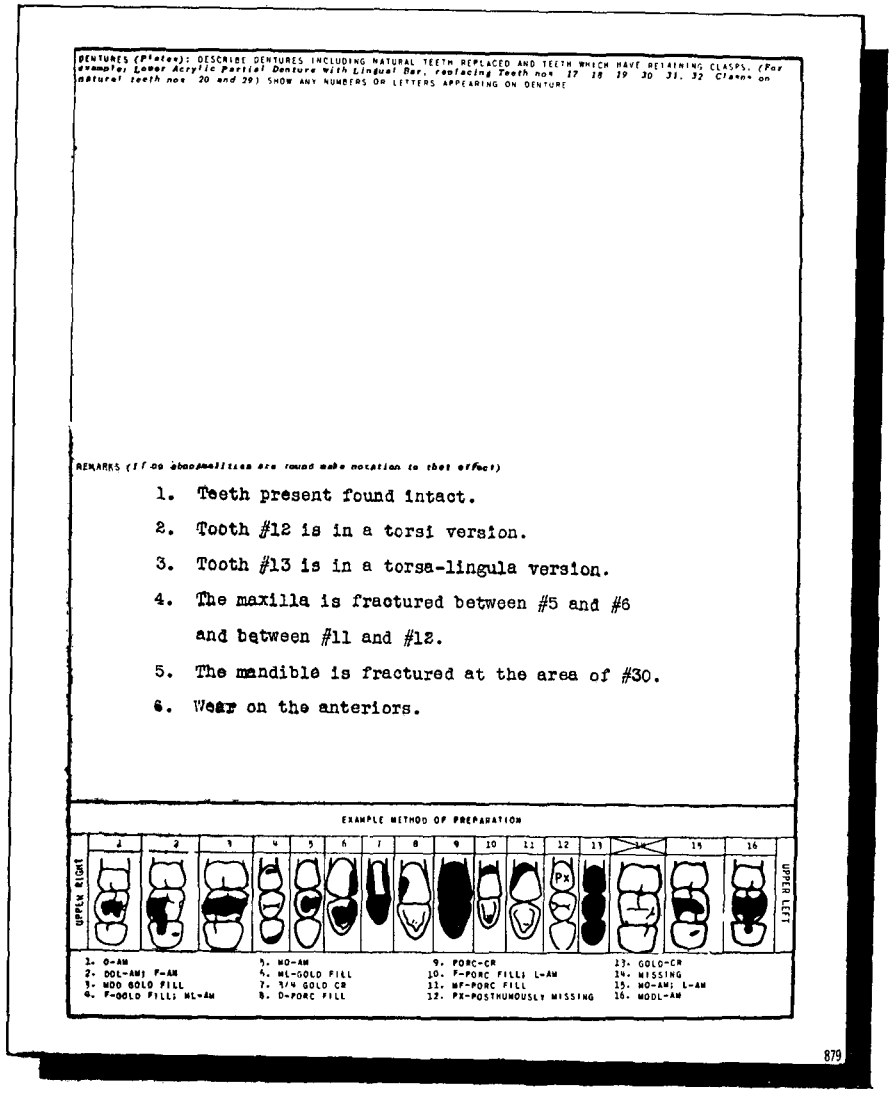
A—Front

Figure 45. Record of identification processing—dental chart.

(2) *Removable.* If the bridge is removable, the following information should be recorded: the tooth or teeth which the bridge replaces, the tooth or teeth to which clasped, and the material of which the bridge is made.

e. Dentures.

(1) *Full.* The following information should be noted: the material of which the denture is made, plastic or metal, as well as any numbers or letters which may appear on the denture.



B—Back

Figure 45—Continued.

(2) *Partial.* When describing a partial denture, the following information should be indicated on the chart: the material of which the denture is made, the teeth it replaces, the type of bar employed, the teeth to which it is clasped, and any numbers or letters on the denture.

f. No Teeth Present. If no teeth are present, this fact can be shown on the dental chart by drawing two crossing lines from

tooth No. 1 through tooth No. 17 and from tooth No. 16 through tooth No. 32.

g. Caries (Cavities). Caries will be indicated by recording in the space provided on the form, opposite the tooth, the tooth surface or surfaces involved, for example, MOD, etc. The location of the cavity will also be drawn on the tooth outline.

APPENDIX II

PARTS OF THE BODY

See anatomical and skeletal structures in figures 46 and 47.

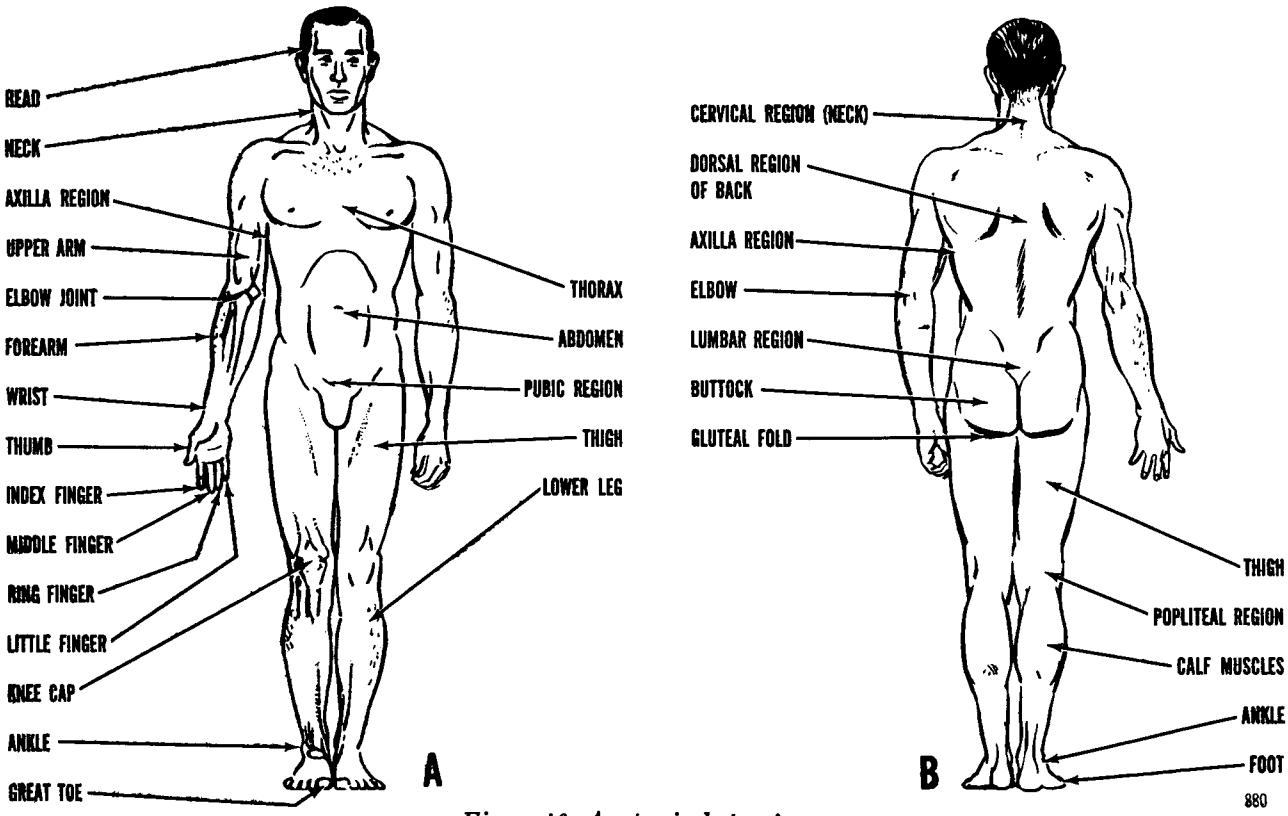


Figure 46. Anatomical structure.

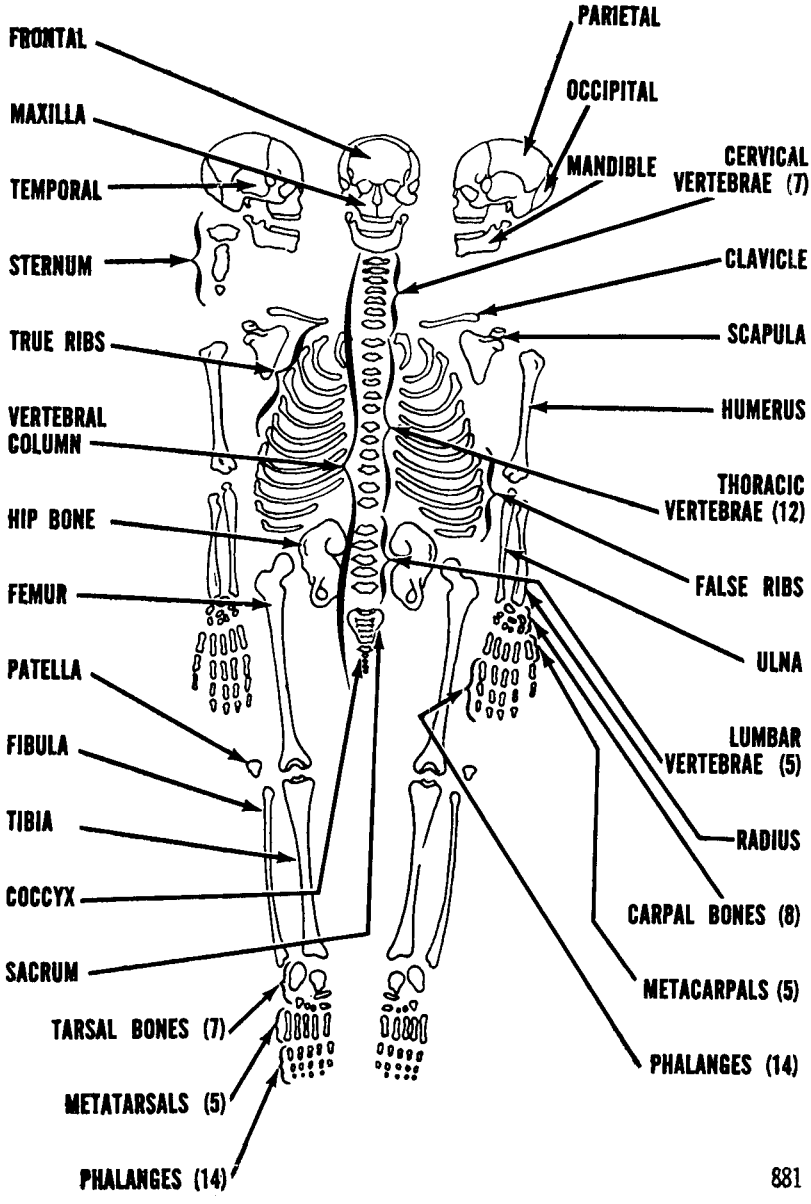


Figure 47. Skeletal structure.

APPENDIX III

FINGERPRINTING

1. General

Fingerprints must be taken at the earliest possible time (A, fig. 48). If fingerprints cannot be taken within a reasonable time after death or prior to arrival of remains at the cemetery, each finger should be injected with embalming fluid to retard decomposition in order that impressions may be taken at a later date. Care should be taken to make the injection near the second joint to prevent damage to the ball of the finger. Fingerprints of all digits of each hand must be taken at the cemetery regardless of the availability of all other identifying media, including any fingerprints previously recorded.

2. Fingerprint Chart

DD Form 894 (Record of Identification Processing—Fingerprint Chart) (fig. 49), will be used to record impressions of all digits that will give a legible print. A copy of the chart for each remains fingerprinted must be forwarded to The Armed Services Graves Registration Office (CONUS) for examination by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The name or unknown number of the deceased is entered on the chart prior to making impressions. In taking fingerprints, the following points must be kept in mind—

a. The deceased's hands should be clean so that dirt will not hide important patterns in the skin and leave misleading markings.

b. In inclement weather, precautions should be taken to keep the fingers dry.

c. Too much ink will hide the ridges (black lines). Too little ink will produce ridges that are so faint they cannot be counted or traced by fingerprint classifiers. Thin or weak ink will run and obscure the ridges.

d. The surface of the first joint between the edges of the nail of each finger should be inked evenly and lightly so that the prints will be black, sharp in appearance, and with lines that can be easily traced.

e. The sequence of finger impressions on the fingerprint chart must coincide with the sequence of fingers on each hand.

3. Normal Procedure

The fingers of a deceased person are cleaned with soap and water or the cleaning fluid contained in the fingerprint kit. Carbon tetrachloride or xylene, when available, may be used to remove grease or oil. After cleansing, the hands must be thoroughly dried, as moisture on the bulbs of the fingers will prevent uniform inking of the fingers. Water-soaked or moist fingers may be dried by applying acetone or alcohol until the tissue is sufficiently dehydrated. Several methods generally used for taking fingerprints of deceased persons are described below.

a. Shovel Impression. When fingerprints are taken from a position on the ground (A and B, fig. 48) the technician lifts the deceased's arm as though extending it above the head. This movement automatically extends the fingers. While the arm is held in this position, each finger is inked by rolling the bulb of the finger from one side to the other on the inked plate. Uniform pressure will be applied to achieve an even amount of ink retention on the finger. The finger will be inked completely from the first joint to the tip. The fingerprint shovel is firmly gripped and each finger pressed in the hollow of the spoon. The finger should not be rolled in the shovel, as the placing of the finger in the hollow of the shovel gives the rolled impression.

b. Rolled Impression. When impressions are taken at the cemetery (B and E, fig. 48) a portable table placed beside the mortuary table is used for taking fingerprints. After fingers are properly inked as described above, the inking plate is removed and the fingerprint card is placed in position on the edge of the table. The inked finger is then rolled from side to side in the appropriate box on the fingerprint chart.

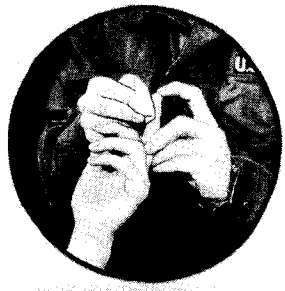
4. Dehydrated Fingertips

The dehydrated finger is hard and ridged, preventing complete inking of the surface of the finger. The dehydration may be counteracted and the bulb of the finger restored to its normal aspect by injecting water or tissue builder hypodermically into the finger at the second joint. After injection, the surface of the bulb is dried with acetone or alcohol, and a print of the finger is made by the rolled impression method.

5. Latex Impressions

a. Liquid latex may be applied and a reverse print obtained under the following conditions:

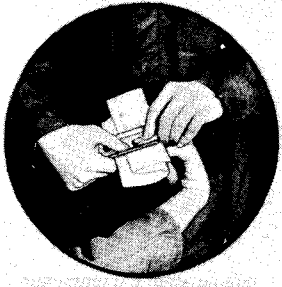
A. IN THE FIELD



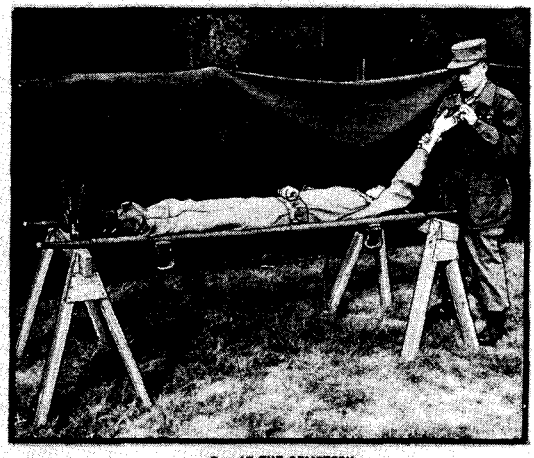
C. CLEANSING THE FINGER TIPS

D. INKING THE FINGERS

E. MAKING ROLLED IMPRESSION



F. MAKING SHOVEL IMPRESSION



B. AT THE CEMETERY

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Figure 48. Fingerprinting.

(1) When dehydration of the fingers has progressed to such a stage that restoration of the bulb of the finger is not possible.

(2) In extreme cases when manual printing is difficult or impossible due to burned or charred fingertips, or peeling, cracking, or excessive water soaking of epidermis.

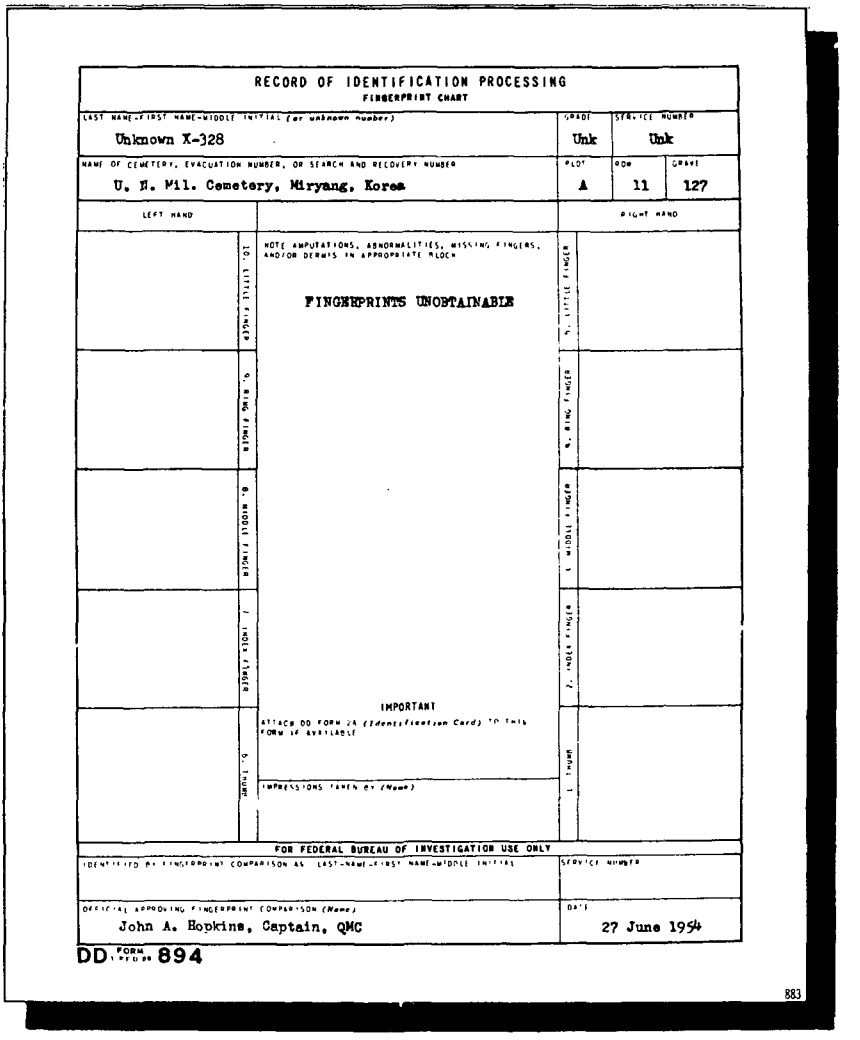
b. The latex compound is applied thinly and evenly over the complete finger and, when sufficiently dry (after approximately 15 minutes), is peeled inside out from the finger of the deceased. After removal, the latex is permitted to dry an additional 10 to 20 minutes. When the latex is completely dry, the technician places it over his corresponding finger with the print impression outward, inks it lightly, and makes an impression in the appropriate space on the fingerprint chart. Latex impressions must be labeled "latex" and properly designated as "dermis" or "epidermis."

6. Removal of the Skin

Fingerprint impressions may be obtained in severe cases of dehydration by removing a portion of the skin. The skin is removed by a transverse incision through the skin of the second phalanx, followed by a lateral incision along each side of the bulb, meeting at the tip. The skin is carefully cut from the flesh and placed in a solution of xylene or soft soap until required flexibility is attained. The skin is then scraped free of any flesh and immersed in a 50 percent solution of formaldehyde and isopropyl alcohol. After the required consistency for manipulation is attained, the skin is placed on the finger of the technician and an imprint is made by the rolled impression method, if possible, or a photograph is taken of the skin between two pieces of clear glass.

7. Photographs of Fingertips

Where it is impossible to make imprints of badly decomposed fingers, photographs may be taken of the fingertips so comparison can be made with original fingerprints on file in the Federal Bureau of Investigation.



RECORD OF IDENTIFICATION PROCESSING
FINGERPRINT CHART

LAST NAME-FIRST NAME-MIDDLE INITIAL (or unknown number)	GRADE	SERVICE NUMBER
Unknown X-328	Unk	Unk

NAME OF CEMETERY, EVACUATION NUMBER, OR SEARCH AND RECOVERY NUMBER	PLOT	ROW	GRAVE
U. N. Mil. Cemetery, Miryang, Korea	A	11	127

LEFT HAND

10. LITTLE FINGER
9. RING FINGER
8. MIDDLE FINGER
7. INDEX FINGER
6. THUMB

NOTE AMPUTATIONS, ABNORMALITIES, MISSING FINGERS, AND/OR DERMIS IN APPROPRIATE BLOCK

FINGERPRINTS UNOBTAINABLE

IMPORTANT

ATTACH DD FORM 2A (Identification Card) TO THIS FORM IF AVAILABLE

IMPRESSIONS TAKEN BY (Name)

RIGHT HAND

5. LITTLE FINGER
4. RING FINGER
3. MIDDLE FINGER
2. INDEX FINGER
1. THUMB

FOR FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION USE ONLY

IDENTIFIED BY FINGERPRINT COMPARISON AS: LAST-NAME-FIRST-NAME-MIDDLE INITIAL	SERVICE NUMBER
OFFICIAL APPROVING FINGERPRINT COMPARISON (Name)	DATE
John A. Hopkins, Captain, QMC	27 June 1954

DD FORM 1 FEB 58 894

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Figure 49. Record of identification processing—fingerprint chart.

APPENDIX IV

MASS CASUALTY BURIAL PROCEDURES

1. General

In a CBR attack, when extremely heavy fatalities are suffered, the tactical and logistical situation may be such that standard graves registration burial procedures cannot be employed. In order to lessen the time interval between recovery of remains and burial, and to minimize the amount of land required for burial, mass casualty burial procedures will be employed.

2. Responsibility

a. The Joint Central Graves Registration Officer in the theater, with the approval of the theater commander, authorizes the performance of mass casualty burials. When conditions necessitate, the graves registration officer of the organization suffering the casualties, or the graves registration officer at the next higher echelon, will obtain authority from the Theater Graves Registration Officer to perform mass casualty burials.

b. In the absence of graves registration personnel and when contact with higher headquarters has been lost, the senior officer in the stricken area will—

(1) Determine whether remains will be interred in a mass grave or will be evacuated to the rear.

(2) Provide the necessary personnel to conduct mass interment as described in this appendix.

3. Grave Site

a. Layout. The grave site for a mass burial contains no individual graves. It will consist, rather, of a varied number of rows.

(1) *Rows.* The row is 3.5 feet deep and can be any length, provided it is straight and contains no obstructed graves. If, in digging a row, an obstruction should be encountered, that row will be ended and a new row started. Separate rows will be employed for United States, allied, and enemy dead.

(2) *Marking.* An iron pipe or similar object about 3 feet long will be driven into the ground to designate the ends of each row. The iron pipe at the beginning of the

row will have attached to it an embossed or improvised tag showing the following information:

(*a*) Row number, such as Row 1, Row 2, etc.
(*b*) Length of row in feet.
(*c*) Azimuth from beginning to end of row.
(*d*) CBR agent used and date of contamination.

b. Survey.

(1) Grid coordinates of the location of the mass graves will be determined by survey.

(2) A map overlay will be prepared showing the location of the grave site with reference to terrain features and prominent landmarks.

(3) A sketch drawn to scale will be prepared. This sketch will, by azimuth and distance, tie in row markers to each other and to natural terrain features.

4. Burial Procedure

a. Sequence. Remains will be buried shoulder to shoulder in the row, with no space between remains.

b. Identification Tags and Embossed Plates. The identification tags or embossed plates for the remains buried in the row must be handled in a definite manner. One tag must be buried with each remains. The other tags must be strung on a single strong metal wire in order of burial sequence and sent as a unit to the theater or major area Graves Registration Officer. A small loop will be fashioned at one end of the wire to prevent the removal of the tags from that end. This loop will also facilitate tying the wire to secure all tags after the row is completed. Wire-strung tags must be decontaminated or placed in an impermeable container (plastic raincoat, plastic sheet, or other suitable material) and tagged, stating CBR agent used, date of contamination, and whether or not the tags have been decontaminated. In addition to the identification tags, an embossed plate ((3) below) will be strung on the wire.

(1) *Known remains.* For known remains, one identification tag will be buried with the remains and one tag will be strung on a strong metal wire. If one or both tags are missing, an embossed plate(s) will be prepared so that one will be available for burial with the body and one will be available for stringing on the wire.

(2) *Unknown remains.* For unknown remains, the embossed plates will be prepared so that one can be attached to the body and one strung on the wire. The embossed

plates for unknown remains will be imprinted with such information as X-number and burial location.

(3) *Row identification plate.* The row identification plate is an additional embossed plate added to the string of tags. It is the last plate to be strung on the wire, and it lists the row number, distance and azimuth of the row, and the CBR agent used and date of contamination.

c. Agreement Between Tag Sequence and Burial Sequence. It is of the utmost importance that the sequence of the tags and plates strung on the wire coincides with the sequence of the bodies in the row. The success of the mass casualty burial method and the success of the future identification of the remains depends on the agreement of the wired tag sequence with the sequence of the remains as interred.

5. Fingerprints

Fingerprints will be taken of all remains whenever possible on the fingerprint chart. If fingerprints cannot be taken, the chart will be marked, "Fingerprints not obtainable due to ...." (state reason).

6. Personal Effects

All personal effects found on the body will be interred with the deceased. For identification purposes, personal effects may be removed for examination, but must be recorded and replaced with the remains for interment. A full description of the personal effects found on the remains will be given on the record of interment.

7. Records

a. Types. Mass casualty burial necessitates the preparation of the types of records listed below. Each record or report must state what CBR agent has been used with date of contamination.

(1) *Register of remains.* DD Form 1077 (Register of Remains) will be prepared giving, together with other pertinent information, a chronological list of the remains as they are received at the collecting point (fig. 30 and par. 89).

(2) *Record of interment.* DD Form 551 (Record of Interment) (fig. 37 and par. 64), will be adopted for use as a record of each individual remains. Although there are no individual graves, the remains are assigned a row and position number. DD Form 551 should be appropriately marked "Mass Burial."

(3) *Site map overlay or sketch.* A map of the site or a sketch drawn to scale (par. 3*b* of this appendix) will be prepared showing location of the grave site with reference to terrain features and prominent landmarks. It will also show how row markers are located with reference to each other and to natural terrain features by azimuth and distance.

b. Distribution. All records listed above plus the wire-strung tags will be sent to the Theater Graves Registration Officer upon completion of the interments.

8. Grave Markers

As there are no individual graves in a mass burial grave site, individual grave markers (Christian crosses, Stars of David, V-shaped pegs, and others as applicable) will not be used. However, the burial site and rows should be well marked (par. 3*a*) to assist graves registration personnel in locating the remains at a later date.

9. Disinterment of Mass Casualty Burials

Graves registration personnel must implement the following procedures in disinterring remains from mass graves:

a. Opening Sequence. The row is opened from either end. It is not permissible to open the row in the center. The only exception is when all iron pipe row markers and all survey reference points are missing. In such a case, it may be necessary to dig at random until a remains is found. By comparing the identification tag or embossed plate of the remains with the record of interment or wire-strung tag, it will be possible to orient the positions of the other remains. The importance of keeping the sequence of remains in agreement with the sequence on the records and wire-strung tags cannot be overemphasized.

b. Removal of Remains. Starting at the beginning of the row and at a point about 2 feet to the left of the first body, dig down approximately 5 feet; then dig in toward the remains and in this manner remove the first body and search the surrounding area for dismembered portions and effects. Removal of the other remains in the row may then be accomplished.

APPENDIX V

RECOVERY AND PROCESSING OF RADIOACTIVELY CONTAMINATED REMAINS

1. General

a. During a thermo-nuclear attack heavy fatalities may be suffered. Because of the danger of contamination of recovery and disposition personnel, normal graves registration procedures must be modified.

b. Recovery and disposition personnel will not enter an area determined to be contaminated by radioactive products until the area has been declared safe, or work times have been determined by command radiological defense personnel.

2. Radiation Aspects

a. The detonation of thermo-nuclear devices produces an emission of prompt radiation and radioactive isotopes. The isotopes in turn emit three types of ionizing radiation: alpha particles; beta particles; and gamma rays.

(1) Alpha particles have a relatively short range and minimum penetrating power. These particles present a minimal external hazard. They can be a serious hazard, if certain alpha emitters are inhaled or ingested.

(2) Beta particles have a longer range than alpha particles, and can penetrate the skin, causing beta burns.

(3) Gamma rays are not particles but are packets of extremely high energy which have an extremely long range. Because of their high energy, they can pass directly through the body, causing cellular damage en route.

b. Prompt radiation consists of gamma radiation and neutrons. The neutrons will cause the production of radioactive isotopes within the remains which may become a hazard upon release of body fluids.

3. Protection of Personnel

a. Recovery and disposition personnel must be fully informed on the potential health hazards of radioactive contamination, and

trained to take all necessary precautions to limit radiation exposure to themselves and to others.

b. Radiation safety personnel will monitor the contaminated area and will determine when recovery teams may enter the area and their length of stay within the area.

c. Certain items of protective clothing and equipment must be worn by recovery personnel entering a radioactively contaminated area. These items should include—

(1) Washable or disposable outer garments.
(2) Washable or disposable covering for shoes (plastic or canvas boots).
(3) Washable or disposable head covering.
(4) Surgical or autopsy gloves.
(5) Canvas gloves, to be worn over rubber gloves when handling remains contaminated with beta emitters to lessen possible beta damage.
(6) Respirator (to prevent inhalation or ingestion of radioactive materials).
(7) Film badge.
(8) Pocket dosimeter.

d. To prevent ingestion of radioactive isotopes, no eating, drinking, or smoking will be permitted in any contaminated area.

4. Recovery and Decontamination of Remains

a. Recovery of human remains from an area of radioactive contamination should be accomplished as rapidly as possible, once the area has been declared safe enough to enter.

b. The remains will be decontaminated by removing or brushing off dirt and debris. The use of a long handled stiff brush may be of value for brushing off the remains. During this decontaminating procedure, recovery personnel will take all precautions to avoid contaminating themselves with this material.

c. All remains will be tagged with a standard radioactive hazard tag stating type and level of radioactivity, time, date, type of instrument and surveyor's name. This will be corrected at appropriate intervals to show new levels of contamination or decay.

5. Decontamination of Recovery Personnel

a. Upon completion of search, decontamination operations, and recovery of the remains, recovery personnel will proceed to a decontamination area and remove all contaminated articles. The contaminated clothing will be placed in designated containers

suitably marked as to radioactive contents. Personal articles, such as eyeglasses will be separately decontaminated.

b. Each individual will shower with soap and water to wash away any possible radioactive contamination from the skin and hair, paying particular attention to the external ear, nostrils, and similar cavities. A surgical brush is recommended for scrubbing the skin. Following the shower, the individual will be monitored with beta-gamma and alpha survey meters. If radioactivity is still present on the skin or hair after repeated washings, the individual will report to the Medical Department for determination of further decontamination procedures.

Note. The possible, or measured, residual external or internal radioactivity must be borne in mind, in further handling of the remains, and appropriate measures be taken.

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For explanation of abbreviations used, see AR 320–50.

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